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SOLTAN URGES RECONSIDERATION OF MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILE PLANS

LD111504 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] There have been meetings at the NATO headquarters in Brussels of a special consultative group dealing with the modernization of the NATO nuclear arsenal. It is reported, writes our commentator Yuriy Soltan, that the group concentrated on implementing the decisions of the NATO session last December to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in several countries of Western Europe. It was planned earlier that the missiles would be supplied to Western Europe in 2 years, but already now a concrete estimate was made in Brussels as to who would get cruise and Pershing II missiles and how many, and where they were to be deployed. Thus Washington is in a hurry to get sites for its weapons.

If we consider the fact that President Carter has demanded that production of medium-range missiles should be started nearly a year sooner than planned, this has to indicate a lot. Washington makes it clear that the decisions taken last December are final, will not be revised, and any possibility of talks on the issue, allowed earlier, should be forgotten. Brandishing the word solidarity as a bludgeon, to use an image from the West German weekly DIE ZEIT, the United States is trying to beat Western Europe into submission. One recent example of such conditioning of the allies in Washington's pressure on the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has agreed on the whole with the concepts of the Carter administration.

As the United States is forcing action on the plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, it uses as a diverting maneuver tales about events in Afghanistan, hypocritically talking about its desire for disarmament. Actually, in its bid for military superiority, the United States is steering toward a drastic change in the situation in Europe. It is destroying the foundation of peaceful coexistence that took years to build. It is provoking a military confrontation, which is a serious threat, not only to the peoples of Europe. There is yet time to prevent the arms race from reaching a scale when it removes any perspectives for further talks on a reduction of military tension in Europe. Since the Soviet Union cannot be a passive onlooker of the stepped-up military preparations in neighboring countries, naturally it is ready to start talks on issues of disarmament applying to Europe. But there is only one condition for that; the NATO countries should cancel their decision to deploy medium-range American nuclear missiles in Europe, or at least should officially suspend action on this decision.

SOVIET, U.S. DELEGATES TO CHEMICAL WEAPONS TALKS MEET

LD101416 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 10, TASS--A regular meeting of the USSR and USA delegations at the bilateral Soviet-American talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons was held here today.

LEONOV: 'PROVEN VIABILITY' OF NONPROLEFERATION TREATY

LD111139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Leonov article under the rubric "The Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty is 10 Years Old": "A Reliable Barrier"]

[Text] It is 10 years since the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty came into force. This important document formed the basis of the international nuclear weapons nonproliferation system created by the efforts of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states. Evidence of its wide recognition is the fact that approximately 110 world countries have now signed the nonproliferation treaty.

In putting forward the proposal that such a treaty be drawn up, the Soviet Union was trying to erect a reliable barrier in the way of those states which make no secret of their intention to acquire nuclear weapons. It is obvious that the threat of nuclear war would increase immeasurably if such weapons were acquired by states which do not now possess them. The treaty's importance lies in the fact that all its signatories not already possessing them have undertaken not to acquire nuclear weapons or any nuclear explosive devices and have agreed to monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Thus states' renunciation of the spread of nuclear weapons has now become a norm of international law.

At the present time an ever-increasing number of countries in the world are actively joining the process of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This is helped considerably by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which envisages that all its signatories will promote the fullest exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technical information for the purpose of further developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

An important part in the practical implementation of international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy is played by the IAEA. In more than two decades of work the IAEA has developed into an authoritative organization which has accumulated considerable experience in helping developing countries to make peaceful use of nuclear energy and in developing international cooperation in the transfer of nuclear technology, especially for the purpose of meeting developing countries' energy needs. The importance of this area of its work is particularly increasing at the present time, when the role of nuclear energy in the world's overall energy balance is becoming increasingly tangible.

It is evident from a large body of data that nuclear energy will develop rapidly in many countries of the world, in developed and developing countries alike, and this in turn will result in a considerable increase in their nuclear potential and lead to the accumulation of nuclear explosive devices. For this reason genuinely successful and fruitful cooperation in this sphere can be insured only when the international community is guaranteed against cooperation becoming a channel for the spread of nuclear weapons.

In this context the IAEA's international guarantees, which now cover all the nuclear activities of those countries which signed the treaty and do not possess nuclear weapons, as well as most nuclear installations in these countries which have not signed the treaty, are assuming special significance. By fulfilling the function of monitoring the use of nuclear energy entrusted to it under the nonproliferation treaty, the IAEA is at the same time making its own considerable contribution to strengthening the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime.

The IAEA annual report, presented at the 34th UN General Assembly, states that the agency secretariat had not found "any discrepancy indicating the transfer of a significant amount of the nuclear material supplied under guarantee for the production of any nuclear weapons or for the purpose of achieving any military aim." This is evidence that the treaty has proven its viability, stood the test in practice and fully justified the hopes pinned on it.

At the same time it must not be forgotten that a number of states with considerable nuclear potential and which make no secret of their nuclear ambitions balk at signing the treaty. Chief among these "near-nuclear" states are the Republic of South Africa and Israel. Developments in Pakistan, where certain circles have long made no secret of their intention to acquire nuclear weapons, are becoming dangerous. There has been an increasing number of press reports that, under a veil of secrecy in Pakistan, preparations are proceeding at full speed to test a nuclear bomb. In this connection, the world public is particularly concerned that the U.S. administration, which itself only recently spoke of the dangerous trends in the development of Pakistan's nuclear program, has resumed considerable military and economic aid to that country. All this is bound to put us on the alert. The United States, itself a depository of the treaty, is actively supporting countries longing to possess a nuclear bomb.

If states situated in regions of tension get hold of such weapons, this could result in the creation of an explosive situation not just in that particular geographical region but also in the world as a whole. For this reason it remains a most important task to insure that the treaty is truly universal and to expand the sphere of application of the IAEA international guarantees and the number of countries belonging to it.

The nonproliferation system's durability must be given a further boost by the conference of states which have signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, to be held next August to examine its working. The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the coming conference and to making careful and coordinated preparations for it, and is willing to cooperate with other states for this purpose. The conference will discuss a wide range of questions connected with developing nuclear energy in the world for the purpose of social and economic development, while at the same time insuring that the task of nuclear weapons nonproliferation is fulfilled.

The Soviet Union has consistently advocated the adoption of effective measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons across our world and is willing to continue strictly fulfilling the commitments it accepted under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. In his address at the 34th UN General Assembly session A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, said: "In our view it is essential that further efforts be made to strengthen the nuclear weapons nonproliferation system. And this is the responsibility of all states." This principled line, which is dictated by a genuine concern to strengthen peace and international security, is given practical embodiment in the Soviet Union's well-known proposals aimed at halting the nuclear arms race.

SUSLOV WRITES ON HISTORICAL CORRECTNESS OF LENINISM

LD111536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

["The Historical Correctness of the Ideas and Activity of Lenin"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 March (TASS)--"Today it is clear to any unbiased person that what Lenin did in the sphere of revolutionary practice is directly linked to the fact that he was one of the greatest thinkers and most brilliant scholars who opened a new stage in the development of Marxism and enriched all its integral parts, such as philosophy, political economics and scientific communism, by principally important discoveries and popularizations," writes Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the CPSU Central Committee journal KOMMUNIST. He devotes his article to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

"V.I. Lenin predicted a great future for the world communist movement at the origins of which he stood. He was the inspirer of the creation of revolutionary workers parties of a new type, an ardent champion of the consolidation of their unity and cohesion."

"And such parties were set up by the proletariat of many countries," Mikhail Suslov continues. "In the nonsocialist zone of the world alone there are 77 active communist and workers parties which number more than 4.5 million people in their ranks. In the political life of many countries the communists are playing an ever more tangible role. In its entirety the international communist movement has turned into the most influential political force of the present time.

"In proportion to the growth of the communist movement, naturally, the national tasks facing each party are becoming ever more diversified, the responsibility of each of its working class and all the working people of its country is increasing. At the same time experience from the development of the world revolutionary process confirms that genuine national interests never run counter to the international interests of the working people, that the consistent implementation of the principle of proletarian internationalism leads to success in the struggle of the entire international working class."

"Lenin defined with utmost clarity the class essence of proletarian internationalism based on the community of class interests of the international proletariat, as selfless work for the development of the revolutionary movement in one's country and all-round support for this struggle in all other countries. By all its activities our party has proved and continues to prove loyal to this principle. No matter which period in our history we take, the Soviet Union unchangingly did all it could to support the struggle of the working people, and the peoples of other countries for national independence and social progress, for peace and socialism."

"The strengthening of the internationalist bonds uniting the communists in no way contradicts the self-reliance and independence of fraternal parties, no matter how hard the propaganda of the class enemy tries to proclaim the reverse in an attempt to split the international communist movement," notes the author. "On the contrary genuine self-reliance and independence of the communist parties in conditions of unceasing pressure on the part of anticommunist forces united on an international scale are simply unthinkable without the development of relations of fraternal cooperation, mutual assistance and support from the entire world communist and workers movement.

"The content and forms of proletarian internationalism are constantly being enriched under the influence of the processes of social and national liberation and the profound historical changes which are taking place in the world. However, its essence, as regards the solidarity of the working class, of communists of all countries in the struggle for common objectives, the voluntary cooperation of fraternal parties, and the effective support by communists for the struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress, remains unchanged. Proletarian internationalism has been and remains a powerful tested weapon of communist parties and the entire workers movement."

Mikhail Suslov examines the international situation.

"V.I. Lenin," he writes, "warned against the illusion that it is easy to achieve peace. Imperialism's aggressive nature has not changed. World War II, the dozens of localized wars unleashed by the imperialist aggressors in various corners of the world, nuclear blackmail, the creation of a network of military bases throughout the globe, the nailing together of aggressive military blocs and the decades of the 'cold war' are convincing proof of that.

"Even now, imperialism, primarily American, is hindering a just settlement of the situation in the Near East, has created a most dangerous situation in the Persian Gulf region, having sent there an armada of warships and is building new military bases which threatens the security of many peoples. A special army is being formed which is designed especially for interfering in the internal affairs of other states under the pretext of 'defense of American interests.'

"Every time the people of this or that country rise up in struggle against the rotten regimes a concentrated campaign is fanned up on the subject of 'Moscow's machinations,' and under that cover they make attempts to export counterrevolution. Thus it was in Angola and Ethiopia, in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. And each time the Soviet Union and other socialist countries render aid at the request of the legitimate government of this or that country to repulse the intrigues of external reaction it is presented as 'interference,' and under this false pretext international tension is whipped up.

"The imperialist circles are more and more obviously striving to use the Beijing leaders' anti-Sovietism in the struggle against real socialism and the peoples' liberation movements. They are helping to equip China with modern weapons and are encouraging its hegemonistic and aggressive aspirations with regard to contiguous states.

"The arms race presents a very great threat to mankind. There have long been accummulated so many nuclear devices which in terms of TNT constitute the equivalent of several tons of explosives for every person living on earth. The possibility of potential opponents destroying each other many times over has long been acknowledged. There is no place left on earth to which a fatal cargo could not be delivered. Nevertheless, the arms race not only is continuing, it is even quickening in pace."

"The American administration has put off for an indefinite period the ratification of the SALT II treaty which was opening the way for the formulation of further accords in the field of arms limitation."

"All this shows," Mikhail Suslov points out, "how great the obstacles in the path to stable peace still are, how difficult it is to attain positive changes on the international arena when one is dealing with the political representatives of monopolistic capital.

Our party is drawing the appropriate conclusions from the situation as it shapes up. It will not permit a weakening of the positions of socialism in the face of the aggressive preparations of imperialism, it will not reduce internationalist support to the liberation struggle of peoples. At the same time the Soviet Union will continue to do everything that depends on it to lower the level of military confrontation, adhering to the principle of equal security of the sides. All L.I. Brezhnev has said: Our course 'combines consistent love of peace with resolute rebuffing of aggression. It has proved itself in past decades and we shall continue to pursue it in the future. Nobody can divert us from this course.'"

"In the camp of imperialism, in particular in the United States of America, the center of militarism and world reaction, there are powerful forces opposing detente, whipping up the arms race which represents nothing but material preparations for war. However, the forces advocating peace and security and disarmament have grown immeasurably. They are above all the united might of the countries of the socialist community which represents the material foundation of the policy of peace, and also the international communist and workers movement, the national liberation movement, and the whole progressive peace-loving public.

"In our time, as never before, the struggle for peace and international security and for national freedom, democracy and social progress come together as one. Now mass actions in defense of peace and for the limitation of the arms race are connected straight and directly with the struggle for the limitation of the power of monopoly capital, for democracy, national liberation and for social justice. It is important that the broadest masses should see this link clearly, and should understand that by unleashing actions of solidarity against the military preparations and aggressive actions of imperialism, whether in Europe or in the area of the Near and Middle East, in the area of the Indian Ocean or in Southeast Asia, in the Caribbean or southern Africa, they are thereby defending their own nearest interests."

"History shows convincingly that the fundamental demands of worldwide social progress and the interests of the whole of mankind find their most profound expression in Leninism. One of the most important tenets of the program of the communists is brilliantly confirmed: The working class, in freeing itself from the yoke of capital, asserts genuine and complete social freedom, and gradually creates conditions for the free and all-round development of each and all.

CEMA COOPERATION IN ATOMIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD111642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 March, TASS--TASS observer Ilya Maslennikov writes:

The socialist countries who are members of CEMA are resolutely implementing long-term programs for cooperation in key industries. Czechoslovak engineers have scored an outstanding success in the implementation of the cooperation program in the spheres of energy, fuels, raw materials and engineering. At the Skoda combine named after V.I. Lenin they have manufactured the first Czechoslovak nuclear reactor which has a capacity of 440,000 kw, and have handed it over to Hungary, where it will be assembled at the atomic powerstation.

Another six nuclear reactors of the same capacity are presently under construction at the works. They are destined for atomic powerstations in several CEMA countries. At the same time, design work is underway on the production of a 1 million kw atomic reactor.

Czechoslovak engineers are mastering the problems involved in manufacturing complex equipment for atomic powerstations within the framework of specialization and cooperation, and with the help of the Soviet Union. The Skoda combine and the Soviet Atommash in southern Russia are becoming the main enterprises producing the basic technological equipment for atomic powerstations, such as reactors, turbines and steam generators. Other CEMA member-states also participate in the manufacutre of equipment and means of protection for atomic power stations within the framework of specialization and cooperation in production.

The long-term program for cooperation among CEMA states in the spheres of energy, fuels, and raw materials envisages the accelerated development of atomic energy in the European socialist countries and in Cuba. During the next 10 years it is planned to build atomic power stations in CEMA countries that will have a combined capacity of about 37 million kw. The implementation of this program will make it possible to increase the consumption of electricity in the European CEMA countries approximately 1.5 times. Thanks to the construction of two atomic powerstations in the USSR with a capacity of 8 million kw, opportunities for the export of Soviet electricity to European CEMA countries will greatly increase. It is also planned to build intersystem [mezhsistemnyye] powerlines that will carry 750 kilovolts.

The implementation of these grandiose plans is furthered by the long-term program of cooperation in the sphere of engineering, which is designed to ensure a high rate of development in the manufacture of modern types of equipment, machines and apparatus. In this respect priority is being accorded to measures to increase the output and reciprocal supply of equipment for atomic powerstations. The aim of these coordinated and agreed measures is to insure the continuous growth of the fuel and power potential of all countries of the socialist community.

PRAVDA REVIEWS DETENTE, U.S. POLICY, PRC DEVELOPMENTS

LD101409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Valentin Sharov "International Review"]

[Text] Guarantee of a Peaceful Future

The strength of the foreign policy of their USSR and the other socialist community states lies in its meeting the vital interests of the vast majority of the world population. This is why the policy meets with the understanding and support of millions and millions.

People in various parts of the world continue to discuss and comment on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the election meeting in Moscow. Our friends as well as realistically minded people in the West view it as a striking program of struggle for detente and the people's security.

The Czechoslovak people wholly and fully approve and support Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, said G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. The Lao paper SIANG PASASON writes that this striking and persuasive speech was further evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent and peace-loving course. A. Hammer, a prominent representative of U.S. business circles and president of Occidental Petroleum, said in an interview for ABC television: If the United States accepts the proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev and keeps the lines of communication open, the situation can be defused.

There is a lot of evidence of this kind.

The fraternal socialist countries' desire, in the face of imperialism's aggressive intrigues, to strengthen unity and cohesion and unswervingly uphold the cause of peace was demonstrated by this week's Warsaw talks between E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. In full accord with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's assessment of the international situation, the meeting participants stressed the key significance of the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR and the other states of our community. The Polish and GDR leaders condemned the hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership, which entails the destabilization of the world situation and serves the interests of the forces of reaction and imperialism.

The principled course of our country, which is on the side of the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation, was reaffirmed in support for the Zimbabwe patriots' convincing victory at the general election. Despite the efforts of London and Washington to keep their puppets in power the country's indigenous population opted for the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. In this case the cliches about the "hand of Moscow" and "Cuban intrigues" are not in use--indeed a British governor supervised "order" in Zimbabwe during the election campaign. As for the USSR's stance, it is clear: "The Soviet Union has been and will continue to be one the side of the just cause of the Zimbabwe people," states Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings telegram to the Patriotic Front leaders.

The present American administration is not averse to sounding the death knell for the relaxation of tension. However, the peoples of the world, Western Europe above all, know from their own experience the advantages of a tranquil and peaceful life and mutually advantageous trade. It is not so easy to make them renounce international cooperation to further American claims to world domination.

Despite all the ordeals detente is currently undergoing it is surviving. This is the mosaic of recent times. The facts are not of identical size or significance but the main factor is discernible--the advocacy by different forces of the policy of international cooperation.

To date contracts have been signed between the USSR and France insuring reciprocal trade worth a little over R3 billion in the current year, which is R400 million more than last year. The sides have agreed to draft a new long-term (for 1989-1990) program of scientific and technical cooperation. The breadth and increasing depth of our relations were reflected in last week's consultations between the two states at foreign ministry level.

In Hamburg the first "scientists' forum" held in accordance with a Helsinki conference decision ended successfully despite the efforts of certain forces to block ties on a multilateral basis.

A number of Western heads of state advocate the development of international cooperation. In particular, the public noted Finland's firm stance as expounded by Finnish President U. Kekkonen.

Peace and detente can be reliably insured only in a persistent struggle which rebuffs imperialism's aggressive forces.

Recent statements by a number of U.S. administration aides--in particular Brzezinski's speech to the Foreign Policy Association, where he declared that "the cold war has by no means ended"--showed once again how poisonous the atmosphere is in official Washington and how remote it is from a sober assessment of the situation in the world and of U.S. capabilities.

Obviously the upper echelons of the American administration still have a poor picture of the Soviet Union. It is an utter waste of time to test our strength. As for all the embargos, as the Armco Steel Corporation's President (Giffen) soberly warned the other day, "the Soviet Union in no way depends entirely on American science and technology and can get on perfectly well without it."

It is also clear that the USSR will not remain passive in the face of actions by Washington and its allies directed against our security. Everything will be taken into account and nothing will remain unanswered--be it the creation of military bases, the deployment of new American missiles near Soviet borders or attempts to instigate states lying near the USSR to take unfriendly steps against us. It is high time certain circles across the Atlantic stopped to ponder the dangerous path onto which they are pushing mankind. But even in these conditions the Soviet Union regards the path of easing tension, limiting arms and solving problems on a just basis as the only sensible path.

Militarist Intoxication

Last week began and ended to the accompaniment of artillery fire, the clatter of tank tracks and the road of jet aircraft. The military in a number of capitalist countries were "flexing their muscles." Some 300,000 people participated in maneuvers and exercises embracing the territory of Norway and South Korea, the central Pacific and the western Atlantic.

Observers mentioned a noteworthy feature: Wherever shooting is taking place Pentagon representatives are invariably present. This fact fits the overall picture of the fueling of the atmosphere of military ballyhoo in the United States. Not a day passes without Washington's announcing another act intended to whip up this hysteria. The pages of American papers and American press agency reports are flooded with information on the production or development of new types of weapons. [paragraph continues]

The first XM-1 tanks have come off the Chrysler production line and the army has been authorized to purchase 3,900 of them at a cost of almost $11 billion. The test schedules for a laser weapon and the first Trident nuclear submarine have been set, and so on.

The more intensively this hysteria is fueled, the more the present U.S. leadership's aggressive, hegemonist course and the more the true state of affairs underlying the events which have led to the deterioration of the international situation are exposed, and the more steadfast the resistance to this course becomes. It is increasingly difficult for bourgeois propaganda to conceal the fact that it is the bellicose circles of imperialism which bear the responsibility for the increased complexity of the situation.

The lie about the "Soviet military threat" and the malicious anti-Soviet ballyhoo over events in Afghanistan are being used as a clumsy screen to cover activity dangerous to peace. However, it must be noted that observers are increasingly addressing the real facts. More and more admissions are emerging on interference by the United States, Pakistan, China and a number of other states in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

It was this aggression from outside which gave rise to the need to respond to the Afghan Government's request and send in a limited Soviet military contingent, whose withdrawal will become possible only when the reasons for its presence have ceased to apply. Consequently everything depends on the United States and its "anti-Afghan consortium." Washington must effectively guarantee, in conjunction with Afghanistan's neighbors, that interference in that country's internal affairs will not be repeated in future.

The U.S. administration has recently been trying to obscure this precise and lucid formulation of the issue. As a State Department spokesman stated a few days ago, the United States "is prepared to discuss the situation which has arisen," "but can give no guarantees until the troops are withdrawn." Some people in the West have taken up this formula. But you would have to be a simpleton not to notice that the United States has not retreated one iota from its schemes, organizing and inciting its agents to open intervention from outside against sovereign Afghanistan.

Bourgeois propaganda resorts to the crudest lies in its anti-Soviet ballyhoo. For instance, it tries to make out that the USSR craves the oil sources in the Middle and Near East and threatens the delivery routes to Western countries. What rubbish! The USSR has not the least motive for that.

The situation in the Near and Middle East is becoming more complex for quite a different reason. About 30 warships under the U.S. flag, in the form of three aircraft carrier strike groups, are plying the waters of the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. Yet another detachment of ships went there last week, with 1,800 marines on board. Frankly speaking, this unprecedented concentration of American naval forces is making the situation in the region extremely explosive. The peoples and governments of many countries in the region are aware of that. Their desire to be rid of the uninvited patrons is legitimate.

This desire is enshrined, in particular, in the documents adopted during French President V. Giscard d'Estaing's tour of Persian Gulf countries. Thus the Franco-Kuwaiti communique notes that "the states in the region alone are responsible for its security and stability, without any foreign interference."

In recent days Washington has again demonstrated quite clearly the frankly anti-Arab, pro-Israeli, anti-Islamic nature of its foreign policy course. I refer to the administration's political trick in the UN Security Council. After voting for a resolution condemning the establishment of Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab lands, official Washington immediately beat a retreat. [paragraph continues]

Tel Aviv and the powerful Zionist groupings in the United States cut short the American leadership's flirtation with the Arabs. Observers note that an impression is being created among politicians in various countries of the present U.S. leadership as an unreliable partner prepared to cancel its commitments for the sake of selfish considerations.

Beijing: A New Shakeup

The world public's attention is turning to events in China. The 5th Plenum of the CCP Central Committee, 11th Convocation, took place in Beijing 23-29 February.

Many Western commentators believe that the plenum registered a new shift of forces in the upper echelons of the Chinese leadership, by all appearances in favor of the grouping headed by Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council. At the same time, observers note, the role and influence of Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, have weakened.

It is curious how bourgeois press organs and agencies are "elevating" Deng Xiaoping. London's THE TIMES, for instance, categorically asserts that this figure "has now become the undisputed and in essence the sole leader of the country." It is only mentioned in passing that Deng has had to quit the important post of chief of the army's General Staff.

Observers have drawn attention to the new formula to designate those whose "counterrevolutionary crimes" must continue to be "exposed and criticized": Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are now added to "their company." It looks as if new cadre purges are on the way in the party and at other levels in the PRC.

Many commentaries have been inspired by the decision on the posthumous rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi, former PRC chairman and vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee. Let us recall that on the eve of the "Cultural Revolution" he was accused of implementing a "counterrevolutionary, revisionist line" and was declared the "bourgeois chief of staff." As is known, Mao Zedong himself was the inspirer of this campaign. Now at the plenum Liu Shaoqi has been declared a "great Marxist" and the "Cultural Revolution" is acknowledged to have been a "grave error."

In this connection many Western press organs declare that "Maoism is finally dead," although the Beijing leadership is continuing to swear loyalty to Mao Zedong. At the same time the most reactionary Western press organs make no secret of their satisfaction that the anti-Soviet essence of Chinese policy is not only being maintained, but is deepening. Not for nothing, in rehabilitating Liu Shaoqi, did Beijing say not a word about his well-known statements in the fifties and early sixties on the need to protect and strengthen friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

The following fact also illustrates the selective interest of bourgeois press organs in domestic political events in China. As is known, the plenum advocated the annulment of Article 45 of the PRC Constitution, which gives citizens the right to the "broad expression of opinions, complete exposition of views, broad discussions and the posting of dazibaos." The screws are being further tightened in the country. But most Western publications have "not noticed" this or else mention it by way of noting a fact, without assessment or appraisal. The reason for this "tolerance" on the part of bourgeois propaganda centers with respect to "human rights Beijing-style" is simple: The gamble on the present Chinese leaders' anti-Sovietism outweighs all other considerations.

Thus in recent days China's internal life has yielded rich food for analysis, thought and supposition. One thing is beyond doubt: The struggle in the upper echelons is not over yet and threatens new burdens for the people and new trials for the country.

USSR TO CONTINUE PEACE STRUGGLE DESPITE PROVOCATIONS

LD111237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Leninist Policy of Peace"]

[Text] Peace and socialism are indivisible! From Soviet power's first decree published in the turbulent days of October to the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses we have borne the banner of our Leninist foreign policy confidently aloft. It is based on inseparable principles: consistent adherence to the cause of peace and international security in conjunction with the firm defense of socialism and effective solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialist bondage and any manifestations of hegemonism. The entire international activity of the communist party and Soviet state is permeated with fidelity to the ideas of Lenin, whose 110th birth anniversary is soon to be celebrated by progressive mankind.

The humane and purposeful Soviet peace-loving policy has won for itself the sincere respect and recognition of people of good will throughout the world. It insures, it guarantees the most important right of every man--the right to live in peace, to enjoy its benefits, not to live in fear of nuclear madness, to be confident of his own and his children's future.

The course toward the relaxation of international tension and the reduction of the threat of a world nuclear-missile war must be defended in persistent political struggle. This today is the main guarantee of mankind's peaceful future.

The tone in this difficult struggle is set by the community of socialist countries. Our community's voice is loud and persuasive in the biggest international forums of the day, where very important problems of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race are discussed. The numerous peace initiatives of the socialist countries and their specific proposals on questions of disarmament and international cooperation are a broad, far-sighted and realistic program for insuring peace.

The conference on the question of military detente and disarmament which the socialist countries have suggested holding could impart new impetus to the normalization of the international situation before the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Surely it is symbolic that from their congress rostrum the Polish communists proposed that this conference be held in Warsaw, the soldier-city, the worker-city where the 25th anniversary of the socialist states' defensive military-political organization which bears the name of the Polish capital will be celebrated this spring. The Warsaw Pact has been and remains the reliable shield of socialism and an important guarantor of peace.

The socialist community is having to wage its struggle for peace and social progress under conditions of a sharp exacerbation of the contradictions characteristic of the capitalist system and the policy of imperialism. This has been manifested in the world arena in the deliberate complication of the international situation, in the anti-Soviet hysteria, in American imperialism's line toward undermining detente and in its attempt to dictate its will to the socialist states and to other countries.

The might and prestige of the socialist community, which enjoys the support of people of good will throughout the world, and its unity and cohesion stand as an impassable barrier to the implementation of these misanthropic plans of imperialism and hegemonism. [paragraph continues]

"Now," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at his recent meeting with voters in Moscow, "when the forces of imperialism have switched to a counterattack on detente, on peace and the peoples' rights, the unity of action of the socialist countries in defense of these supreme values is more important than ever before. I am confident that our countries will fulfill this historic task worthily!"

As is known, the events in Afghanistan have served as a pretext for the renewed fueling of tension. Washington has mounted a hysterical campaign by spreading worldwide the lie about "Russian intervention" and the "Soviet threat to Pakistan and Iran." Everything has been turned upside down here. On completely legitimate grounds the Soviet Union gave the friendly government of a neighboring country at its request the necessary help to repulse external aggression which Americans and Chinese are directing against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. It is precisely this intervention which has created a serious threat to the Afghan revolution and the security of the Soviet southern border. As for Iran, the immeasurable American imprecations against it and the gigantic armada of armor-plated ships dispatched toward the Persian Gulf by order of Washington is the best evidence of the true danger to this country.

With the help of fabrications about a "Soviet military threat" the present U.S. administration is striving to undermine the existing balance of forces in the world to the detriment of the Soviet Union's interests and to conceal its military-political and economic expansion in many regions of the world. Such provocative steps by Washington as its emissaries' feverish search for new military bases in Africa and the Near East and the knocking together of special military formations for punitive expeditions also serve this purpose--that is, to subjugate certain Afro-Asian countries to its hegemony, to extort their natural wealth unhindered and to use their territories for its own strategic schemes against the socialist world and the people's liberation forces.

All of this does not represent fortuitous, individual phenomena but links in a single chain. They are brought about by imperialism's and reaction's desire to impede by all means the peoples' growing struggle for independence, progress and a peaceful life. This utterly exposes the inspirers and organizers of the plans for a new cold war who are endeavoring to conceal their own aggressive essence with heartrending cries about a "Soviet military threat." But the days of those who claim world domination are past. No one, including the current U.S. administration and, equally, its new friends in Beijing, has the right to "punish" or "pardon" sovereign countries and whole peoples. Such a "position of strength" policy in relation to the Soviet Union and its allies is particularly hopeless. We will always be able to stand up for ourselves and repel any sudden hostile attacks.

To the "doctrine" of military hysteria and feverish arms race we counterpose the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security on earth. Today, on the threshold of the eighties, when preparations for the 26th party congress are being launched, we have every reason to look calmly and confidently into the future.

BRIEFS

UN SEMINAR IN KIEV--An international seminar combined with on-the-job practice on welding opened in Kiev on 11 March under United Nations auspices. In the 4 months foreign specialists will study the newest Soviet scientific and technical achievements in the field of welding and will do practical work at leading enterprises in the Ukraine, Georgia and Leningrad. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU]

BULANTSEV HITS NEWSWEEK ARTICLE ON AFGHANISTAN, TOXIC GAS

LD111836 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The falsehood fabricated in the CIA to the effect that Soviet troops allegedly use toxic gases in Afghanistan has become a standing dish of Western propaganda. In order to serve this dish, which is rather high, for the upteenth time, it should be flavoured with some piquant sauce. This is exactly how, to all appearances, it was decided by the publishers of the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK. Publishing in its issue dated March 10 another story alleging that Soviet troops use toxic gases in Afghanistan, the editorial board of NEWSWEEK provided it with a TASS photograph showing Soviet soldiers in gas masks near combat equipment. The magazine provided the photograph with a caption designed for nervous readers: "Soviet Troops in Protective Masks: an Immense Arsenal of Killer Chemicals". The editorial board of NEWSWEEK apparently hoped that the reader would easily swallow the anti-Soviet standing dish flavoured with such a piquant sauce.

What is in actual fact shown on the photograph which was made, as was explained at the Photokhronika TASS, in 1969 and which has naturally nothing to do with the events in Afghanistan? On the photograph Soviet servicement are busy disenfecting combat equipment at exercises in defence from a gas attack. As is seen, the photograph has absolutely nothing in common not only with the events in Afghanistan, but also with "killer chemicals".

In the pursuit of a questionable anti-Soviet sensation, the unscrupulous publishers of the NEWSWEEK found themselves, to put it straight, in an awkward situation.

ADDITION TO ITEM ON BROWN'S NEW YORK SPEECH

The following addition to the item entitled "Commentaries Score 'Militaristic' Speeches by Brown, Brzezinski" and subtitled "Brown's New York Speech" in the 10 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page A 7 was taken from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 March page 3: KRASNAYA ZVEZDA adds the following passage at the end of the item:

Here he emphasized that the rapid deployment of armed forces and the buildup of military might have long been a constituent part of American military doctrine, which provides for "readiness to act under extraordinary circumstances" in regions remote from the United States.

Reports have appeared in the press, Brown declared, that the United States is supposedly relying on a strategy in accordance with which it can use tactical nuclear weapons to protect the Persian Gulf region and southwest Asia. In this connection he emphasized that any conflict there "runs the risk of intensifying and spreading." Commenting on this statement, the New York TIMES military commentator bluntly emphasizes that the United States is "leaving open the possibility of using tactical nuclear weapons."

Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, spoke from similar positions of militarism to the Foreign Policy Association in Washington. He bluntly proclaimed the "long-term nature" of the U.S. claims to the "leading role in the world," which, so he maintained, is otherwise doomed to "division and anarchy." American foreign policy, the President's assistant said, must proceed from "maintaining the presence of U.S. military might in the world, including the readiness to use it, at a level which inspires confidence."

Concerning Iranian events, Brzezinski declared in a threatening tone that the United States reserves the right to "use all means" against Iran, including military force.

The speeches by high-ranking administration figures have once again demonstrated graphically that in its foreign policy Washington has gambled on brute force and on undermining and exacerbating international tension.

NIXON'S CONCILIATORY APPROACH COMPARED WITH CARTER'S 'HYSTERIA'

LD120304 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The commentary that follows is about the motives for the turn in the American foreign policy towards worsening the Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole. It has been written by Soviet historian, Prof Genrikh Trofimenko.

The change in the United States foreign policy did not take place all at once. Negative elements were accumulated in the policy gradually over the past few years. Finally, from a course of greater or lesser restraint, the American policy began to switch over to a line for active confrontation against the Soviet Union and attempts to solve international conflicts by using force or by threat to use force. It is clear from the officially announced administration's decision that the policy foresees in the next few years a much greater spending on conventional and nuclear weapons, a considerable expansion and modernization of the arsenal of these weapons, larger military assistance to America's allies and clients in various parts of the world, more active and extensive operations by the CIA abroad for purposes of sabotage and subversion. In their combination these measures certainly show a substantial turn in the United States foreign policy towards a tougher line. The American media are trying to explain the turn chiefly by the revolution in Iran and the events in Afghanistan, but anyone who has at least some idea of the American policy can see that the turn by the United States away from lesser tensions began much earlier than these events.

There were already many facts to indicate a lack of desire by the Carter administration to further reduce tensions in relations with the USSR. These include the decision to deploy new types of nuclear weapons, the renunciation of the formerly coordinated position on a Middle East settlement, the toughening of the conditions for the export of American goods to the USSR, the launching of a number of anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns, the stepped up activities of the Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe stations in their subversive anti-Soviet broadcasts, as well as the goundless detention of Soviet fishing vessels, the refusal to issue entry visas to Soviet trade union delegations and the demonstrative disruption of a number of bilaterial events and consultations.

The American administration delayed the SALT II talks in the hope to get some sort of additional concessions from the Soviet Union and thus receive one-sided advantages. When it failed in this design and after the administration, guided by the interests of American security, signed the SALT II treaty, new pressure on the USSR over the treaty was launched in the United States not without connivance by the White House. Now, the United States Senate, without any foundation, began to press for additional unilateral amendments to the treaty in favor of the United States.

In general, if one can now speak of a Carter doctrine it actually amounts to revising all the positive things that were achieved in Soviet-American relations and on the world scene as a whole during the 1970's. While the Nixon doctrine tried to bridge the gap between the global foreign policy ambitions of the United States and the country's real possibilities in the world through curbing American ambitions and commitments, the Carter doctrine runs in a totally different direction. It extends and renews America's hegemonistic claims.

It again tries to make American military force the central factor in various regions, ignoring the interests of the regional partners and clients of the United States themselves. This doctrine even stakes not on a compromise solution to problems but on their settlement through a test of force or through worsening of the crises.

The Carter administration has started taking decisions that lead to the replacement of a sober analysis of the international situation and balanced foreign policy with rather risky improvisations. As President Leonid Brezhnev noted in his speech to his constituents in Moscow last month, the Soviet Union confronts the American doctrine of military hysteria and a feverish arms race with a doctrine of a consistent struggle for world peace and security. Today, in the 1980's just as before in the 1970's, he said, we stand for promoting not destroying relaxation; we are for cutting not whipping up armaments, for a rapprochment and understanding between nations and not for artificial entrangement and hostility.

AMERIKA, U.S. MAGAZINE ON UKRAINIANS, SHARPLY CRITICIZED

LD071650 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Volodymyr Troyan commentary: "How America Was Polished"]

[Text] Many books have been written on how America was discovered. And no fewer have appeared on how it was polished. The U.S. propaganda machine is constantly busy with the complicated process of bringing out a shine. True, certain more precise definitions are needed here, for there is America and America. There is America which is part of the world and within it there is America which is a state. Some may think that this hair-splitting is superfluous. Maybe. Everything depends on one's viewpoint. From Washington's viewpoint, the whole world looks like an extension of America. Recently its President stated precisely: Although this state is part of the world it nevertheless aspires to be the leader of all parts of all the world.

What the opinion of all those "others" is and whether they need such a leader does not matter. The opinion of all those "others" can simply be disregarded. At any rate, that is how the U.S. President views things.

By the way, there is also a Ukrainian chapter. This has been brought up by the U.S. governmental organ, the magazine AMERIKA, which has in one of its latest issues published a selection of materials under the overall title "Life of Americans of Ukrainian Descent." How and from where the Americans of Ukrainian origin have emerged the magazine prints nothing, for this would mean to publish a story of how, driven by hunger and cold, the Ukrainian poor had to leave for the New World to find employment and how they sloved, unbelievably hard, for the benefit of the new master called mister; how they formed workers' organizations of their own, fought for their rights and opposed the (?onslaught) of McCarthyism.

Or why not publish the story of how, following the rout of Nazi Germany, the lackeys of Hitler, those nationalist Judases, had contrary to the U.S. laws found refuge on U.S. territory? Or on how the former assassins from the SS "Halychyna" division and the Nachtigal and Rolland battalions--the accomplices in mass annihilation of Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Slovaks and Poles--are organizing veteran societies in America. Why do they enjoy the same rights as the Americans who fought against fascism in the anti-Hitlerite alliance during World War II?

Nothing of this sort can be found in the magazine intended for the Soviet reader. The magazine presents an idyllic picture in which papers, organizations and societies are shyly listed without their proper names. Children are presented in such a way as if they arrived into this world without parents. There are singers who badly want to sing Ukrainian songs, there are specialists in satellite communications, there is a beauty queen. It seems that everything is all right.

However, one would like to ask the following question: Are there any workers of Ukrainian origin in the United States? You turn the page, but next is a story about museums. There is one which exhibits things smuggled out of the Ukraine; another has among its item 50 sculptures along the lines of pure or abstract arts which, as a rule, have no name either. This is quite understandable for it is more difficult to come up with a name for such a work than to create it.

The publication ends with an announcement that a U.S. consultate-general would soon be opened in Kiev; the portraits of its staff are added. Incidentally, all of them have already packed their cases and are to leave Kiev, for the President has changed his mind and recalled them to Washington. What confusion! Fast though and [word indistinct] U.S. propaganda is, but even it cannot keep up with its President.

But let us turn back to the museums. Even the fact that the capitalist state does not care about the development of arts and that the museum is supported by private donations, is presented with such an agility that the reader has to regard it as almost an achievement.

Don't forget, all this was intended for the Soviet reader. And here is how the very same museum is described by an emigree paper which is also called AMERIKA, the collection of donations outside churches does not cover the upkeep and repair of the building because a great number of donors are prepared to part with no more than 25 cents. And the museum's management is greatly concerned over the indifference shown by a large number [illegible] Ukrainians to the fate of the museum.

Amazing! Yet the journalist who penned this piece for the Soviet reader says that within the museum's activities there is a breadth that other cultural centers are lacking. This only shows in what state the arts of ethnic and national groups find themselves in the United States, the arts which beg outside a church with an extended hand. Such is the real show.

The magazine AMERIKA is printed on high-quality paper and has an esthetic appearance. It is produced by a comparatively simple technology process. As to the technology of polishing America itself, the American way of life and American reality, it is a considerably more complicated process. The publishers makes use of everything: vivid colors, a biased selection of information and trick photography.

Yet all these effective propaganda fabrications burst like a bubble as soon as they collide with the truth of facts. And the only shine comes from these bursts.

EX-PRESIDENT FORD MAY JOIN RACE, CITES ANTI-REAGAN STANCE

LD071449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 4 March TASS--Former U.S. President G. Ford has intimated that he does not rule out the possibility that he may participate in this year's presidential election campaign.

In an interview with the New York TIMES Ford, who was defeated by J. Carter in 1976 since at that time the latter was fighting the election campaign on the platform of a supporter of limiting the arms race, declared that he will seek the presidential nomination if he receives an appropriate "suggestion from broad strata of the Republican Party."

Ford expressed the conviction that if R. Reagan, who represents the right wing of the Republican Party, is approved as the presidential candidate, then in view of the extreme conservatism of his opinions he is not unlikely to succeed in insuring victory for the Republicans in the November elections. The ex-president added that he intends to announce his plans before 1 April.

ANDERSON'S CRITICISM OF WHITE HOUSE POLICY NOTED

LD101624 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 10, TASS--J. Carter's administration's course towards sharper international tensions, stepped up military preparations is meeting with growing opposition inside the United States. Congressman J. Anderson, who is running for presidency from the Republican Party, has sharply criticized the foreign policy of the White House.

Speaking over U.S. television, J. Anderson described as "excessive" the recent war-like actions of the administration which the White House intends to justify by references to the events in Afghanistan and Iran. The congressman stressed that he considered inadmissible J. Carter's resorts to threats to use military force in order to assure access for the United States to the Middle East oil.

J. Anderson said he regarded the rapid ratification of the SALT II treaty as indispensable. He said that the United States was permanently faced with a threat of war. It is necessary to take all the necessary efforts to mitigate that danger, to limit the nuclear weapons. Such efforts are especially needed at present when the international situation was significantly deteriorated. The congressman said that it was necessary to lower the unacceptably high level of danger suspended over the world.

This prominent figure in the Republican Party spoke out against the build-up by the administration of the U.S. military budget and of the arms race. Among others, he declared his opposition to the plans to develop the new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles stressing that this costly military system fails in every way to meet the U.S. national interests.

He spoke out for elaborating viable programs of balancing federal spending, the struggle to control inflation, against the threat of an economic recession and the growing unemployment.

JAPANESE VIOLATE CONSTITUTION BY PARTICIPATING IN 'RIMPAC-80'

LD111321 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[K. Preobrazhenskiy "International Notes": "Dangerous Maneuvers"]

[Text] The 20-day "RIMPAC-80" naval and air force maneuvers, in which about 40 warships, 200 aircraft and 20,000 naval seamen and officers from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and also Japan are taking part, are currently under way in the central Pacific. This is not the first time such maneuvers have been held, but ships of the Japanese maritime "Self-Defense Forces" and Japanese warplanes, united in a special "task force," are taking part in them this year.

This fact has attracted close attention from the international public and democratic circles in Japan itself, where the question of safeguarding the security of the country, which is prohibited under the Constitution from declaring war and having an army, is the subject of particularly keen nationwide discussion in the light of the new American strategy. Observers could not fail to notice that U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown recently demanded that the Japanese officials increase military spending and insisted on the "need for joint efforts" in the military planning sphere.

Although the Japanese Government does everything possible to avoid open discussion of this issue, and still more to avoid openly formulating its stance on the matter, recent events show that there are substantial grounds for Japanese public concern and the heightened attention paid to this issue by international public opinion.

For instance, observers' attention is attracted by the fact that militarist sentiments have been unrestrainedly fueled in Japan in recent years. Long-forgotten military songs have been heard once again on the radio. Serials about a Japanese soldier's adventures have appeared on television screens. Magazines and newspapers have featured the memoirs of generals who have surfaced from oblivion....

Even Hideki Tojo, the main Japanese war criminal executed in 1947 on the verdict of the international military tribunal, is addressing viewers from the movie screens. The image of this man who was to blame for military atrocities and for incalculable sacrifices by the Japanese and other peoples has now been adopted by present-day militarists. Matters have gone so far that his remains and those of another 13 Japanese class "A" war criminals have been moved to the temple of Yasukuni. This temple, built last century, was designed to commemorate Japan's aggressive wars. And to this day it remains a focus of militarist feeling in the country....

Militarist propaganda is directed mainly at the rising generation. Overtly or covertly, it pursues young Japanese everywhere--at school, in the movie theater, on the television screen.

To justify their aspirations the militarists advance a dubious argument designed for the nationalist-minded man on the street: Can so highly developed a country as Japan have "self-defense forces" of only 233,000 men? However, no mention is made here of the fact that Japan holds severth place in the world in terms of its level of military spending. In 1979 its defense budget was more than $10 billion.

Nor do the militarists' dubious complaints have any legal basis. The wording of Japan's Constitution admits of no variant readings: "The creation of any Japanese ground forces whatever will never be sanctioned"; "no Japanese forces will ever have the right to mount military operations"; "the waging of war as a sovereign right of the nation is abolished." Japan "repudiates war as a means of resolving its conflicts even in the interests of defending its security." Thus the fueling of militarist feeling, like the very existence of Japanese armed forces, is a violation of the country's Constitution....

"The Constitution binds us hand and foot!" generals now like to say.

They are supported by the big industrialists, for whom arms production is fantastically profitable.

The Japanese monopolies are rapidly placing production on a military footing. At the same time that they are cutting back ordinary production, the owners of Ishikawajima Harima, one of the biggest shipbuilding companies, are increasing production of warships for the Japanese naval "Self-Defense Forces," AKAHATA has written. Kawasaki Jukogyo, the big machine-building concern, which obtained a profitable order from Japan's National Defense Agency to produce P-3 antisubmarine aircraft, for which the license was bought from the United States, is reducing production of ordinary output and expanding its military plants, NIHON KEIZAI points out. Nor are the owners of Japan's biggest "weapons factory"--the Mitsubishi conern--lagging behind. Its masters have also decided to build new military enterprises. This year Mitsubishi intends to almost double the output of warplanes and warships.

A new 5-year plan for strengthening the Japanese armed forces--the fifth--will become effective in April 1980. As NIHON KEIZAI reports, by 1985 the reserve corps in the country will have been increased by 50,000 men. The National Defense Agency is planning to turn the forgotten island of Iwo Jima in the Pacific, where one of World War II's biggest sea battles was fought, into a combat training center and missile base. As the Japanese press admits, this will be the first time the "self-defense forces" have ventured so far from the country's main territory. But in silent offices plans are already being hatched to send them still farther--abroad....

Since their creation in 1954 to this day the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" have been under the unremitting tutelage of the U.S. war department, which has been preparing for Japan the role of its Far East policeman. At present there are 140 U.S. bases and military facilities and 50,000 American sailors, fliers and marines in Japan. Bases have mushroomed all over the country's territory. Some 60 military facilities are concentrated on the Island of Okinawa alone! Personnel at the American base in Iwakuni are trained in handling nuclear weapons. A kind of Far Eastern version of the "quick-reaction corps" intended to "combat insurgents," was recently introduced into Okinawa.

At the end of 1978 the "basic principles of Japanese-American defense cooperation," on the basis of which Japan will be drawn still more deeply into the Pentagon's military strategy, were signed.

The United States is proposing to continue building up its military presence in Japan and to harness it still more emphatically to the West's militarist chariot. This aim was also pursued by American Defense Secretary H. Brown's visit to the country in mid-January.

It should be noted that the Pentagon boss met with understanding from his Japanese colleagues. It was after Brown's visit that Japan's National Defense Agency announced that the helicopter carrier Hiei, the missile carrier Amatsukaze, 2 destroyers, 8 antisubmarine aircraft and 720 naval servicemen would join the "RIMPAC-80" naval maneuvers.

Along with salvoes "against enemy ships," the admirals also intend to strike another blow against the country's legislation which prohibits sending troops abroad.

Japan's democratic forces oppose the strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance and advocate dissolving the notorious "security treaty." As the Japanese press admits, antiwar sentiments are continuing to intensify. This is irrefutable evidence of the growing political maturity of the country's progressive forces.

TSEDENBAL PRESENTS MPR AWARDS TO KOSYGIN IN KREMLIN

OW081503 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1840 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Mar (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolution Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural Presidium, presented the MPR's highest award--the Order of Sukhe Bator and the Gold Star medal--to A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on 7 March in the Kremlin.

The title of Hero of the MPR was conferred on A.N. Kosygin for great contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the MPR, to the cause of universal peace and in connection with his 75th birthday. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal delivered the following speech.

Dear Aleksey Nikolayevich, esteemed comrades. I have the great honor of presenting our country's highest government award--the Gold Star medal of Hero of the MPR and the Order of Sukhe Bator--to Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, senior figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, loyal Marxist-Leninist, one of the veterans of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and close friend of the Mongolian people.

He said: Communists and working people of our country know well of your long fruitful activities at responsible posts entrusted to you by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and of your selfless service to the great cause of communist construction in the USSR and to the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Y. Tsedenbal noted: In Mongolia A.N. Kosygin is well known and respected as a staunch fighter-internationalist and an ardent advocate of the inviolable fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the MPR and unity and cohestion of all socialist community countries.

During this solemn moment I am pleased to note again that the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding fighter for peace and communism and dear friend of the Mongolian people, the USSR Government and personally you, dear Aleksey Nikolayevich, have rendered and are rendering invaluable assistance and support to socialist construction in our country and show deep internationalist concern for its further development and flourishing, for steady upsurge of the material prosperity of the Mongolian working people.

Y. Tsedenbal stressed: Conferring of the high title of Hero of the MPR serves as a striking confirmation that the party and Government of the MPR and the Mongolian working people highly value the versatile selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Union and the outstanding personal services of A.N. Kosygin in the cause of developing and deepening fraternal mutual relations of friendship, close cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the MPR in the interest of further convergence of the Mongolian and Soviet people and the building of socialism and communism in our countries.

In presenting the high MPR Government award to you, on behalf of our party's Central Committee, the MPR Government and all Mongolian people as well as on my own behalf, I warmly and sincerely congratulate you and wholeheartedly wish you, dear Aleksey Nikolayevich, good health, long life and new successes in your fruitful activities in the cause of communist construction in the USSR and strengthening peace and international security.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin made a reply speech. Esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal, esteemed comrades: It has been nearly 60 years since the Soviet Union and the MPR have taken the path of friendship and fraternal cooperation.

But, he said, all the efforts of the enemies of the Afghan working people are doomed to failure. Their false propaganda, whose purpose is to deceive the peoples of Afghanistan, to set them against each other, will not mislead anyone. Inasmuch as American imperialism, the Maoists, the reactionary circles of Pakistan are supplying gangs with arms and train saboteurs in the territory of Pakistan and thus create a danger to Afghanistan's independence, the role of the army, of the people's militia and the security service has greatly increased for repelling the aggressive plans of the enemies of the Afghan people.

LIFE IN KABUL RETURNING TO NORMAL, 'PATRIOTIC' MEETINGS HELD

LD120012 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Dispatch from Radio Moscow correspondent in Kabul]

[Text] Life in the capital of Afghanistan is returning to normal. The city transport is functioning. The offices are open and so are the stores and markets. At the necessary hour the Muslims stream to the mosques and early in the morning the handicraftmen are back at their shops. The factories in the city are also working. One of the biggest is the factory repairing all models of automobiles. Sometimes in need of repairs are buses of the inter-city routes and also trucks damaged by bullets. This is the doing of the bands that are sent into the country from Pakistan. It is from the territory of that country that an undeclared war is conducted against Democratic Afghanistan, and that war is supported by the United States and Beijing.

One of the workers at the automechanical factory, (Malikshehr Borshoy), said that the subversive acts began immediately after the April revolution. That is almost 2 years ago. We know, he said, that the revolution should be protected and we are doing everything for that. (Malikshehr Borshoy) said that the workers at his factory, as well as at the others, helped the security forces to crush the recent action of American and Beijing agents in Kabul. The bandits set fire to cars and gasoline stations and looted stores. They wanted to knock our enterprises and disorganise life in the capital, but they failed in their attempts. The hired bandits were rendered harmless. A big amount of American arms and money was found in their possession.

But the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan goes on. The Afghan press says that more subversive agents, trained and armed by the secret services of the United States, Beijing and Egypt are being sent into the country from the territory of Pakistan. One more of them was detained in Kabul this week. He posed as a carpet merchant. The detainees say that the outside forces are planning to organize new big provocations against Afghanistan, the so-called spring action. In this situation, the residents of Kabul and the people all over the country are on their guard. They are determined to protect the gains of the revolution. Units to resist outside aggression are being formed everywhere. One of them was formed by the students of a Kabul school. It is called Istiqlal.

A young Kabul worker (Abdol Samad), said that they are all well aware of the danger which threatens the people and which comes from the imperialists. The Afghan youth, he said, is ready to defend the revolution to the last drop of blood.

KARMAL ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF ARMY, SECURITY STAFF IN KABUL

LD111732 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 11, TASS--A conference of commanding officers of the Afghan Army, the people's militia and the security service was held in the Afghan capital. Its participants discussed questions confronting the people's armed forces at the present new stage of the April revolution and problems relating to complete liquidation of the aggressive plans of American imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists and the reactionary circles of Pakistan who are plotting against the gains of the working people, against the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

M. Rafi', minister of national defence of the DRA, speaking at the conference, said that the people's Armed Forces of the DRA support the policy of the present leadership of the country and carry out consistently and undeviatingly the tasks set before them in defending the independence of Afghanistan. The minister assured the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government that the people's armed forces would give a fitting rebuff to any machinations of U.S. imperialism, the Chinese chauvinists, the reactionary circles of Pakistan and their henchmen.

M. Rafi' highly assessed the Soviet Union's assistance. He stressed that the fraternal ties between the Afghan Army and the Soviet Army are unbreakable. The Soviet assistance given to the DRA in repelling an external aggression, M. Rafi' said, is a graphic manifestation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and those who try to discredit it will undoubtedly fail.

Participants in the conference received with enthusiasm the statement made at the conference by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA. He pointed to the need for strengthening the Armed Forces of Afghanistan in order to repel external aggression and encroachments on the gains of the April revolution and the working people of the country. The national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, he stressed, is going ahead step by step and gradually eliminating remnants of feudalism. The undivided support given by the Afghan people to the policy of the PDPA and government, a policy aimed at developing the country, testifies to the correctness of the road chosen, Babrak Karmal said.

The Afghan leader noted the devotion of the Armed Forces of the DRA to the ideals of the April revolution, their courage and staunchness in defending the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the country in face of an external aggression. He stressed the monolithic unity of the ranks of the party which is firmly following the course charted.

After highly assessing the Soviet Union's selfless fraternal assistance to the DRA in the economic, political, cultural and military fields, Babrak Karmal said that the unbreakable friendship between the two countries rests on firm principles and is a factor for ensuring peace and tranquility in the region. The Soviet Union, he said, has extended a helping hand to the DRA in defending the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the independence of Afghanistan.

The Afghan leader condemned the machinations of imperialism and reactionary circles of the region which are trying to suppress the Afghan revolution and to subjugate Afghanistan to their policy.

The beginning of such relations was laid by the Great October and the Mongolian people's revolution and their foundation was laid by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Sukhe Bator. Soviet-Mongolian relations have not only passed the test of time. Their strength was tested and tempered in the joint struggle for socialism and peace, in which our fraternal parties and people have always been united, and as Comrade Tsedenbal said, have always been on one team in work and in one crew in battle.

The Central Committee of our Leninist party, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally have invariably devoted profound attention to our relations with fraternal Mongolia. They are based on a firm foundation of proletarian internationalism, on the community of fundamental interests of peoples of both countries.

Therefore, it is a great honor for me to be awarded the highest award of the MPR. I sincerely thank for this the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium and the MPR Government.

In this high award I see a symbol of inviolable friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian people and recognition of the outstanding role of the CPSU in the development and strengthening of Soviet-Mongolian relations, which have never been overshadowed by anything.

As a member of the mighty socialist community, the MPR confidently marches ahead along the path of socialist construction; it enjoys deserved respect in the world; it has reliable, firm borders violation of which is not allowed to anyone.

Permit me to sincerely thank you, dear Comrade Tsedenbal, for your friendly speech and to wish our friend and ally--the Mongolian people--great successes in socialist construction and in strengthening peace.

Present at the presentation of the award were N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, T.Ya. Kiselev, M.A. Lesechko, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; M.S. Kapitsa, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and D. Gotob, MPR ambassador to the USSR.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA TO STUDY AGRICULTURE

LD111351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.G. Ramazanov, first secretary of Semipalatinskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom, was in Mongolia 29 February through 7 March in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP. It familiarized itself with the experience of the MPRP's work in the leadership of agriculture.

The delegation was received by D. Molomjamts and N. Jagbaral, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee.

The Ulema Council, a leading Muslim body, pointed out in its message that the Muslims of Afghanistan will not allow the enemies of their country to play with the future of the Afghan people. These days, patriotic meetings are taking place in Kabul and the other cities of the country, and the people state firmly that they will uphold their freedom, their independence and defend their land.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES SOVIET CONSTRUCTION, MEDICAL AID FOR AFGHANS

LD111655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Rashidov "Afghan Reportage": "Return"]

[Text] Kabul--The music, polyphonic, alluring and spirited, is an invitation to everyone: men and women, teenagers and children, dressed in festively bright national costume. Forming a huge circle , gradually speeding up their keeping time with the rhythm, smoothly moving their hands, they merge in a common enthusiasm.... This is the famous (Atan) folk dance. It is performed on red letter days by the whole settlement. Today the inhabitants of the village of Sel in one of the Afghan provinces bordering Pakistan are performing it, according to the good tradition, on a noteworthy day.

"There was a time when fate had scattered many of our fellow villagers, tearing them away from their birthplaces. But now we are almost all together again," as (Mohammad Amir Gausitdin), one of the elders, shares the common joy. "I am sure you realize what a great red letter day this is for us."

Yes, all that is so. At various times and for various reasons the inhabitants of a number of Afghan villages left their homes. They fled from imminent starvation, from another year with a bad harvest. They went to foreign lands seeking work. In recent years they have also fled after falling for enemy propaganda or in fear of the revolutionary changes started in the country.

The new stage of the April revolution and the fundamental changes, aimed at developing democracy and improving the working people's living conditions, which have taken place since then have played a positive role in strengthening confidence in the people's government among the broad masses. The call from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's [DRA] new government to all compatriots to return to their birthplaces in order to live and work peacefully for the good of their republic has met with an ardent response in the hearts of honest Afghans who were homesick. They were all promised--and given on their return--comprehensive aid and assistance. In particular, a special message from the DRA Revolution Council said that there is no hunger in the country, there is complete freedom of religion, national customs and traditions enjoy great respect from the authorities and everything possible is being done to liberate the people from poverty and illiteracy--that grim legacy of feudalism.

"The voice of the motherland reached us, its call gave us wings and here we are," the craftsman (Sherdzhan) recounts. He is an expert wood-carver like his father was before him.

Before describing his life abroad (Sherdzhan) spends a long time collecting his thoughts. This is understandable as this elderly man has experienced too much grief and disappointment, too much physical and emotional adversity.

The Afghan refugees' stories which I heard myself fall clearly into two categories: some of them returned home openly and honestly and are working for their people's good, but some people secretly came along animal trails, a submachinegun or explosives in their jackets, in order to rob, burn and kill. While the former chose the only correct path--the path of truth--in the situation in which they found themselves, the latter traveled the crooked road of treachery and betrayal of the motherland.

This choice, I was told, faced every Afghan who left his country for one reason or another. Above all because he immediately found himself in the arms of shameless counterrevolutionary groups enjoying not only the hospitality but also the generous--very generous, in the opinion of witnesses--patronage ofthe Pakistani authorities. Let us make one reservation at once: These same authorities, in their turn and not without advantage for themselves, are thoroughly and smartly "milking" the American and Chinese "benefactors" who are backing them--the true authors and directors of the anti-Afghan collusion.

"The methods used by the recruiting officers, the so-called 'Islamic leaders,' are scarcely distinguishable from the actions of blackmailers and thugs," (Sherdzhan) says.

The craftsman's words are confirmed with assenting nods by his fellow countrymen taking part in our talk, who have also tasted sorrow in the Pakistani refugee camps. They not only confirm his words but add to them. They recall the privations, threats and outrages to which those who do not submit to the hostile agitation are subjected. There is something else that cannot be disregarded: the generous promises--ready money, "glory," high posts and riches--on credit, after the "victory." All this, as they say, is on earth. In the sky is heaven, if you have to die for "faith and country." These promises, made professionally and skillfully, are sometimes a real temptation for people who are illiterate and fanatical believers and who have, moreover, been misinformed by monstrous slander against the DRA and its Government and against Afghan-Soviet relations.

(Sherdzhan), stressing this, smilingly speaks of the improbable fabrications on the all-round assistance, including military assistance, granted by the Soviet Union at the DRA Government's request. There is nothing new in the arsenal of the inveterate anti-Sovietists. In the main, they set in motion propaganda tricks fished out of trunks reeking of mothballs from the time of the Civil War, tricks used in the Central Asian republics by the British special service. Their colleagues from Washington and Beijing today, more than half a century later, are trying to arm their protegees--the Afghan counterrevolution--with hackneyed and provocative yarns. These gentlemen are also trying to cast aspersions on the unblemished honor of the Soviet servicemen.

"Far away from home and unable to see what is happening there, it can of course be very difficult to make out what is the truth and what is lies," my interlocutor admits frankly. "But on the other hand we cannot stop marveling at the perfidy and cunning of the enemies of the April revolution, their baseness and their desire to slander the Afghan people's sincere and selfless friend--the Soviet Union, which came to our aid in difficult times for our country."

The village residents spoke with great gratitude of the peace-loving mission of the limited contingent of Soviet troops which is temporarily stationed on the territory of soverign independent Afghanistan.

(Sherdzhan) and his comrades in arms spoke of the people's talk transmitted from village to village by the "bush telegraph," the kind of words about the Soviet soldiers--their ready sympathy and their desire to help the working person in any way they can.

"There are very many instances of this," village elder (Mohammad Amir Gaustidin) said, "and they all confirm that brother has come to help brother, to ease his life, labor and struggle."

He recalled a recent incident in a neighboring village where for several years the normal life of hundreds of people had been disrupted because of a bridge that had collapsed in bad weather. There was no money or equipment for constructing a new bridge and none was available. They were sick of using the roundabout route which took them in a circle of almost 10 km.

"Thanks to the Soviet soldiers the bridge was rapidly rebuilt, the kind that will last for 100 years and the road was thoroughly repaired too."

Not only is common gratitude evident in the elder's words, but there is something else there too: Admiration for the selflessness, kindness and, above all, simplicity of the "strong people," as those who have weapons and, consequently, power and might, have been known since time immemorial. The local inhabitants say that they found the Soviet soldiers' amazing human modesty particularly winning.

"They almost match our young women in this," the elder said jokingly. But then he added: "These are real soldiers--brave, strong and conscientious. People defending the defenseless, feeding the hungry and warming the frozen."

In other places where, by force of circumstances, there had been similar meetings I heard of other such examples. The people I spoke with talked about wood carried in by army vehicles, about electricity installed in some villages and help during spring floods.

"A Russian military physician," a mother of six told me with emotion, "not only saved my youngest who was in a high fever, but also left us free medicine."

Wherever the military physicians have been you hear of their helping the local population. The number of "unforeseen" patients is already into the hundreds.

The main thing is that the ordinary Afghans are seeing and feeling the sincere, not feigned, desire of Soviet people in military uniform to help them.

"Afghans" I was told by a teacher I know at the Kabul high school, "are well aware of the chief factors: the Soviet person's inherent need to do good, his selflessness and the profound internationalism instilled in him by the socialist system."

Very well put. It is precisely these feelings of internationalist duty and solidarity that guide the Soviet people who are helping the friendly Afghan people in their struggle for a new life.

...I have before me a fresh edition of the Kabul NEW TIMES. Amid the domestic news I read: "Some 800 people have returned to their homes in Qandahar Province...."

Similar reports are arriving from other places. Why, the truth about the April revolution and the truth about proven Afghan-Soviet friendship cannot be kept for long from people who have been misled. There is an Afghan proverb: "If you do not believe in happiness, why live?"

The hard-working and peaceful people of Afghanistan believe in their happiness, although well aware that they still have to fight for it.

SOVIET ATTITUDES TO AFGHAN WAR CASUALTIES EXAMINED

LD111727 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 11 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Dan Fisher dispatch: "The Coffins of Russians Killed in Afghanistan Are Arriving in the USSR in the Hundreds"]

[Text] Moscow--The photograph of the young Russian soldier was put into a new frame--a black one this time. His mother has a certificate saying that he died a hero, defending his country.

Nothing is more familiar to this country than war and its procession of victims. It is difficult to find a single Soviet family which was not affected, directly or indirectly, by the massacre of World War II. The 20 million men who died in World War II still arouse a kind of national pride and a feeling of being rooted in the soil of the homeland.

Nonetheless a close friend of this bereaved mother confessed that she felt no pride which could relieve her grief when she looked at her dead child's picture. Despite what the notification of death stated she confided to her friend that she did not think Afghanistan was worth dying for.

This reaction is that of one woman. It may or may not be indicative of what is happening in the Soviet Union while the intervention in Afghanistan continues.

Even if other Russians come to think like this mother the facts of Soviet political and cultural life guarantee that there will be no mass demonstration against the Kremlin's intervention in Afghanistan. In any case nothing comparable to what the United States experienced with popular reaction to the intervention in Vietnam.

However the case of this Russian mother shows that, even in a society isolated from the rest of the world, a number of people are coming to react emotionally to the intervention in Afghanistan if only through such family tragedies.

A Fuse Which Is Already Long

Until recently Soviet citizens merely seemed to regard Afghanistan as an additional spark which was likely to light the already long fuse of political crises between the two superpowers. It did not seem to affect them any more than the Americans were affected by the energy crisis until they had to wait in line outside gasoline stations.

It was only 3 days after the 27 December intervention during which Hafizollah Amin was overthrown and his successor Babrak Karmal installed, that Moscow publicly admitted that Soviet troops had intervened in Afghanistan. Moreover the official press has still not revealed how many men are there.

What Washington calls a contingent of 70,000 men the Soviet press refers to as a "limited military detachment" sent to Afghanistan at the request of the legal government "threatened by imperialism."

To this day the Soviet press has not made any allusion to the fighting in which the Russians are involved. The last official message from the Afghan authorities specified that no Soviet soldier had been killed in Afghanistan.

Nonetheless today the first leaded coffins are arriving from Afghanistan bringing with them the black reality of the Soviet intervention into the home of this Russian mother--and how many others like her?

According to Soviet sources, a post office official stated that 1,500 notifications of death for Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan were sent out at the beginning of February.

A diplomat maintains that his embassy was informed that 104 coffins were sent by plane from Afghanistan to Moscow last month.

A former student who had been drafted into a paratroop regiment and who was wounded in training was told by his friends how lucky he was because his unit was one of the first to enter Afghanistan and suffered heavy losses.

According to other rumors, there are not enough beds in the hospital at Tashkent--capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan--to cope with the large number of wounded Soviet soldiers.

A Growing Concern

These statements are all impossible to check but whether true or untrue they are indicative of a concern and growing interest in the Afghanistan affair.

The Kremlin is particularly sensitive to the question of war casualties. Its whole propaganda campaign is aimed at playing down the size of the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan while stimulating national feeling and describing the intervention as resistance to the plans of imperialism, which wants to establish a hostile regime on the fatherland's southern borders.

At least that is what a western diplomat reports.

Even in private Soviet officials avoid the question of war casualties. They simply say that Western reports are "considerably exaggerated."

A semi-official source stated this week that "in military terms there are so few casualties that they are not worth mentioning," but that they should be compared with the accidents which usually occur during such military maneuvers.

The only remotely specific detail given by this source was that the number of Soviet soldiers killed in Afghanistan during the last 10 days of January could be counted in tens and that most of them had been killed by crack shots.

This official silence on Afghanistan contrasts singularly with the situation 11 years ago when Soviet troops clashed with the Chinese in violent skirmishes. The two countries were disputing the islands in the Ussuri River which forms the border between these two countries not far from the Pacific. At least, this is what a Soviet intellectual observed.

KGB

At the time they glorified the border guards killed in these operations, and the official press reported on the medals bestowed on them posthumously. "The difference," this intellectual added, "is that public opinion considered the Ussuri River operations in defense of national territory, which is not so in Afghanistan."

There is nothing like an opinion poll here, so that any attempt at assessing Soviet feelings on Afghanistan is extremely hazardous.

Among the supporters of the Soviet action are orthodox Marxists who sincerely believe that the Soviet Union had to intervene to help the feudal Afghan society become a socialist regime, "But the latter are very few," a more liberal Marxist affirms. There are also nationalists who feel that the Soviet Union had to insure its strategic position in Afghanistan, especially toward China.

Those opposed to the Soviet involvement are less inclined to talk, even in private. "The KGB has two functions," a Moscow intellectual explained only half joking: "To reduce the people to silence and to give the leaders a clear report of their real feelings."

In general, those with no great motivation are opposed to the intervention, often for purely personal reasons. A scientist who often traveled abroad complained that the repercussions of international politics were going to prevent his having further contacts with the West. An author feared that Western sanctions resulting from the Afghan affair would end in a hardening of political control at home, and, in time, in a further limitation of his artistic freedom.

Some who disapprove of the Soviet intervention nevertheless believe that the U.S. reaction was excessive. After all, they say, Afghanistan is only a nation bordering on the Soviet Union some several thousands of kilometers from the United States.

But in the end, the most significant reaction is still perhaps that of the parents, like that Russian mother contemplating the photograph edged in black wondering: "For whom? Why did he die?"

Letter to Brezhnev

Father of four, Viktor Sotirko, a 41-year old intellectual and former Komsomol member, dared answer this question in an open letter to Leonid Brezhnev. Condemning the invasion of Afghanistan, he demands purely and simply the "immediate withdrawal of the Soviet forces." Such a step cost him prison, of course, but his letter is now circulating discreetly and proves that, even in the USSR, the spirit of criticism is not dead, even if you have to pay for it with your freedom.

Here is the document. It is dated 10 January:

"Being aware of my personal responsibility in the future of my country and of its children, and anxious to fulfill my duties as a citizen, I hereby demand the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

"I foresee serious difficulties for our families and our country should our direct participation in this civil war continue. I am thus bound for the first time in my life to address myself to you via this letter.

"The decision to make troops intervene in Afghanistan represents a profound change in the principles of our foreign policy and has created a bad example. Whatever you may think of our troops' intervention in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968, they took place in an area of Soviet influence traditionally recognized by international opinion. As for Korea, Vietnam, Cuba and Africa, our troops did not have to fight there. [However, everything has changed now. The decision adopted at the end of 1979 represents another step toward the abyss. Quelling a civil war in a mountainous country inhabited by 16 million fanatical Muslims will cost us enormous efforts, lives and time. [paragraph continues]

Furthermore, we now have to face the hostility of the entire Muslim world. In the 19th century Russia fought against Caucasian mountaineers for more than 25 years. The war against the Basmaks (counterrevolutionaries in Central Asia) lasted more than 10 years after the revolution. In Afghanistan, it could well last even longer. What for?

"To assume responsibility for a ravaged country and establish control over a religious people which does not want to hear about us? To create a precedent and be tempted to give, in consequence, military aid to other countries whose revolution could be threatened? To sacrifice the lives of our soldiers in a foreign war and protect Afghan-Pakistani or Afghan-Iranian borders? To alert all nations to [our concern for] both our domestic and external security, poison the atmosphere, mobilize all these nations against us and bury any hope for disarmament and detente?

"The United States failed in its attempt to quell the war in Vietnam. Our country is running the risk of suffering an even bigger defeat in Afghanistan.

"I suggest that we withdraw our troops from Afghanistan. If any external threat against that country has really been posed by Iran, Pakistan and China, we should rather ask the United Nations to dispatch its troops to Afghanistan's borders to prevent any aggression. If the present Afghan Government is unable to guarantee the security of Soviet specialists working for it, they should be recalled immediately even before the end of the war. If an overwhelming majority of the Afghan people supports the 'counterrevolutionaries,' we should rather offer the present revolutionary government political asylum in our country.

"A policy of nonintervention and refusal to export revolution to other countries should completely be resumed. We are duty bound to save the country from ruin and our young people from an insane massacre."

IVANOV COMMENTS ON PAKISTAN'S ANTI-AFGHAN MOVES

LD111858 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

["Once More About Fabrications"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Ivanov writes: As is known, Pakistan together with the United States, and China, is stepping up its interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan despite all assurances by Pakistani leaders that Pakistani territory will not be used for military provocations against the neighbouring independent state.

The extent to which anti-Afghan campaign in Pakistan has been escalated is to be seen, for instance, from the following fact. It is planned to hold in Islamabad a regular session of the Organisation Islamic Conference to be attended by the foreign ministers of a number of states. Eager to impress them, the Pakistani leaders decided after long deliberations to fabricate a "documentary" film about "the expanding actions" of the counterrevolutionary forces against the lawful Government of Afghanistan.

Now this film is being made by the Peshawar television studio with filming taking place in a district near the Khyber mountain pass. Needless to say, the "documentary" is going to be a pure fiction with servicemen of the Pakistani Army wearing Afghan uniforms to appear as "Afghan rebels". Also brought there are a number of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who are being trained at Pakistani military camps.

The authors of the new fabrication hope they would be able to impress the ministers of the Islamic countries, and that the latter would not notice the forgery and take the play of dilettante actors for real events filmed on the other side of the Pakistani-Afghan frontier. The falsifiers were evidently encouraged by the fact that orders for the "documentary" had already come from the USA and China. The question arises: What is the point of this deception by the Pakistani authorities? There can be only one answer to this question. Evidently in this case, too, they have remained true to their "principles": to rake in as much money as possible in order to provide military and financial aid to counterrevolutionary gangs as well as replenish their own treasury. The money offered by American imperialists to Pakistan is ill smelling. Why not replace it with financial donations by believers from Moslem countries?--they reasoned in Islamabad. So the Pakistani leaders decided to play on the sentiments of representatives of Islamic countries who are to meet in Islamabad on April 16.

MOSCOW HINDI: BELOV SCORES PRC CRITICISM OF GANDHI

BK120913 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 11 Mar 80 BK

[Vladimir Belov commentary]

[Text] A few days ago NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA] again made Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi the target of its attacks. This time, NCNA did not like the Indian prime minister's statements on the situation in South and southwest Asia and on the sources of tension there. The fact is that the Beijing leaders are irritated because India, in analysing the recent developments in Afghanistan, keeps in mind that Chinese and U.S. activities have created tension there.

NCNA mentioned Mrs Gandhi's addresses and statements which, in fact, say that the U.S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean and nearby areas and Beijing and Washington's plans for militarization of Pakistan, their encouragement of its nuclear program and their arming of bandits with a view to sending them to Afghanistan are actions fraught with danger. Regarding the matter of Soviet military and other assistance to Afghanistan, Indian Government representatives have said that a few Soviet contingents have been sent to Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request against a background of foreign threats to the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people. This threat was created by Chinese and U.S. activities which began well before the developments of last December. India's attempts to normalize the situation in the region and eliminate the sources of tension are contrary to Beijing's plans. The Chinese leaders adopt a negative attitude toward India's effective political consultations in this regard. The Indian leaders are carrying out these consultations with diplomatic sources in Asian countries and other nonalined states to find avenues to defuse the tense situation. The Beijing leaders are also irritated over India's stand that turning Pakistan into a U.S. military base is a danger to peace and stability. The Indian Foreign Ministry Secretary Eric Gonsalves has presented this view to the United States and Britain.

NCNA's attempt to slander Indian policy and discredit it looks strange. It is difficult to say who might believe it. India's prestige is very high. A judgment of India's foreign policy should be based on India's actual deeds at international forums--not on statements fabricated by China's propaganda organs.

ANZUS VIOLATES CHARTER, EXTENDS ACTIVITY TO INDIAN OCEAN

LD111507 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 11 Signed to Press 6 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[G. Kuznetsov article: "History with Geography, or on the Danger of Decisions by Upside-Down Politicians"]

[Text] Since Australia and New Zealand are situated far beyond the equator, on the other side of the globe, it is sometimes said jokingly of the inhabitants of those countries that they go about upside down. And this, as is known, is harmful from a medical viewpoint because of a rush of blood to the head.

Geography attests, however, that there is no need, on the whole, to fear for the Australians and New Zealanders: They have their feet firmly on the ground. But their leaders in high government posts behave as though they are really feeling the effect of a rush of blood to the head. This can be judged from the council session of the ANZUS military-political bloc, which has just ended. In addition to the United States, the bloc includes Australia and New Zealand.

Let us recall that this alliance was set up in 1951 with a sphere of operations in the Pacific to "counteract" hypothetical "aggression." But since this region of the globe has never been threatened by anyone apart from the United States, which is gradually laying its hands on Micronesia with the help of quiet annexation (but neither Canberra nor Wellington--God forbid!--object to this), the bloc gradually began to fall into decay. It has now been brought back to life with the help of "intensive care" so that its members, disdaining Pacific geography, can join in the militarist adventure undertaken by Washington, where they should not involve themselves--in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Iran.

The communique of the ANZUS council session is a model of false premises and political hypocrisy multiplied by the usurped "right" to dictate a political course to the governments of sovereign states and also multiplied by policeman-like habits of "backing up" this "right" with military force in violation of the generally accepted norms of international law. Need it be said that in this "troika of swift steeds" harnessed to Uncle Sam's war chariot, the role of trace horses is assigned to Australia and New Zealand. ANZUS figures believe that they have a right to attack the governments of Vietnam and Kampuchea and to point out to them what course to take both in relations with each other and with regard to other countries. Without a second's hesitation they address similar absurd pretensions to the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, "ordering" the USSR to withdraw its military contingents immediately from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the Government of Afghanistan to accept the idea tossed up by London for the country's "neutralization." And they threaten punishment for disobedience.

If anyone could be reminded of the role of the pug-dog in this connection [presumably reference to Krylov's fable "The Elephant and the Pug"], it is the zealous "trace horses." First of all, however, it is impossible not to notice how deliberately tendentious are the grounds which they use to justify the ballyhoo that has been raised. After all is it not clear to everyone that the USSR's assistance to friendly Afghanistan in repulsing external aggression which is being organized, incidentally, not without the participation of the leading ANZUS member--the United States--cannot, merely by virtue of the laws of geography pose a threat to the countries of the Indian Ocean, and still less the Pacific, as it does not pose a threat to anyone at all. On the other hand, no fuss can help hide the fact that in the interests of Washington's expansionist plans, as stated in the communique, ANZUS is shifting its military activities to the Indian Ocean too, thereby violating not only its charter but, more importantly, the spirit and letter of decisions of the United Nations, which has advocated turning it into a zone of peace. [paragraph continues]

To supplement the U.S. plans to establish its permament military presence in the Indian Ocean, an Australian aircraft carrier formation headed by the aircraft carrier Melbourne is being sent there, while New Zealand (where the steed goes with its hoof, the crayfish follows with its claw) "will provide naval and air support as far as its resources allow." The ANZUS Council also "consecrated" the U.S. decision, in fact adopted even before the April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan, to freeze the American-Soviet talks on limiting naval activity in the Indian Ocean as this was contrary to Washington's long since adopted policy of unrestrainedly building up its military forces in this region.

The session's communique contains many pompous words about "security and peace," which Australia and New Zealand together with the United States are supposedly fully resolved to defend. It is possible that the hypocrisy of these passages could mislead some gullible readers. In an interview with the San Francisco EXAMINER, however, Australian Prime Minister Fraser personally endeavored to show this "determination" in its true perspective. He named as Australia's chief contribution to the "defense of peace"... the maintenance of a top-secret U.S. base in the region of Pine Gap at the center of the country's territory, which employs 225 CIA specialists to receive information from American "spy" satellites and to pass on commands to U.S. naval submarines in the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

By all accounts, being constantly upside down nonetheless has a dangerous effect on certain politicians.

VIETNAM PROPOSES THIRD ROUND OF TALKS WITH PRC

LD081114 Mosow TASS in English 1055 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 8, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made a statement today placing full responsibility for the absence of progress at the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations on the Chinese side. The statement denounces Beijing's unilateral decision to discontinue the second round of the talks and put off the beginning of the next round for an indefinite date in the second half of this year. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry proposing to start the third round of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations in Hanoi in March or April this year. If the Chinese side is not ready for this, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry suggests continuing the negotiations at the deputy foreign ministers' level on July 15, 1980 in the Vietnamese capital.

USSR AWARDS ORDER TO VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD120000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Nguyen Huu Khieu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Vietnam to the USSR, the Order of Peoples' Friendship for his great work in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our country and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

BOVIN VIEWS FRG, FRENCH POLICIES, RESPONSE TO U.S.

LD111710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

["Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Good day, comrades! As you are already aware two visits were held in the first 10 days of March which attracted world attention. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visited Washington and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing went off in a totally different direction. He visited the shores of the Persian Gulf and Jordan. The complex international background against which these visits took place is obvious to us all. At the same time not only the closeness but also the difference in the stances of France and the FRG on a number of major matters, including their attitude to the leadership of the United States in the Western world, are evident. The general situation in the Paris-Bonn-Washington triangle is changing with time and is not assessed in quite the same way in each of these capitals. Well, in any case, as regards the present situation Egon Bahr, Federal secretary of the FRG Social Democratic Party formulated the FRG line as follows: Our policy in response to Afghanistan is not determined by whether we are with America or France. The task is to find a common concept jointly with America and jointly with France. The United States, he said, is our most important ally. France is our closest ally. This will not change in the future.

But the future is a dark thing whereas at present, of course, all these three powers belong to one socioeconomic system. They are members of one political alliance. Their common attitude to fundamental and basic issues of world developments and their solidarity in the defense of the so-called Western values naturally stem from this.

However, a specific political course in a specific political environment cannot be entirely reduced to the above-mentioned general considerations. Between the social, class foundations of any policy and specific political decisions there is a fairly complex system of intermediate links. Playing their part here in particular are both political geography and the nature of economic ties and, last but not least, the ability, or let us say inability, of political leaders to assess correctly the real interests of their country, the intentions of their partners and competitors, and trends in the development of the international situation. Here, however often the word "solidarity" is repeated, it is precisely the aggregate effect of the above-mentioned factors that always individualizes the foreign policy of any state and causes divergencies and dissimilarities in reaction to various situations.

It is precisely a comparative analysis of these two visits which furnishes fairly rich material for reflecting on this subject. I will start from the fact that the obvious desire of Washington to again take into its hands the big stick of world policeman has been received in the FRG, as opposed to France, with great approval. Well, apparently in order to give ideological and political justification [obespecheniye] to the Federal chancellor's visit to the United States, West German figures, responsible figures, were and are saying that the United States is experiencing a fresh upsurge, that America is waking up, and that her aspiration to fulfill her international duty has not been as strong as it is now for a long time. It would be very dangerous, as was recently stressed by the FRG foreign minister, if, and I quote, if the Europeans should enter at this moment into philosophical discourses about so-called special European interests or about the special position of Europe. The very fact that there is talk about a special role of Europe in the Afghan crisis, the minister believes, gives substance to speculations by the Soviet side that there are alleged Western disagreements.

A nod towards the Soviet side is obviously out of place here. Such speculations abound in the West. I shall restrict myself to the FRG press. For instance, I quote the GENERAL-ANZEIGER which says: The Europeans are striving to save the policy of detente and are striving to glue together as quickly as possible the broken pieces of smashed crockery whereas the Americans are striving to exploit the crisis to increase resistance to the Soviet actions throughout the world. Another paper, WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, says the following: The Europeans can lose something but it is not likely that the Americans will. The Europeans want to defuse the conflict but the Americans want to punish the Russians. This is why they create things which are of no use at all but only serve to destroy what has been achieved.

Well, of course in itself the presence of disagreements by no means makes solidarity impossible. In principle one can achieve solidarity by overcoming contradictions to serve one's interests. There have been more than enough instances of this in history. But the small word "alleged" has to date not helped anyone. I do not want of course to question Herr Genscher's sincerity but if he really does think what he says then this means that in this particular instance the FRG's foreign policy is based on illusory premises which are far from reality. It is easier for the Americans, of course. Philosophizing is not in their line at all. They are kicking up a fuss, saying that Soviet troops are on the point of cutting off the Strait of Hormuz, and that here it is necessary not to philosophize but to act. But since it is somehow awkward to act alone the Americans are making a fuss about the insidious designs of Moscow and are striving to force their allies to look at all problems throughout the Afghan prism. Unfortunately, the general intention of the FRG chancellor's visit fully fits this American framework. The main aim of this visit, as has been written in the FRG, is to coordinate and develop a political concept by means of which the West plans to react to Soviet interference in Afghanistan. You and I already know that in this particular context the words "political concept" are used as a kind of polite designation for a range of anti-Soviet actions. We also know that these actions cannot change the stance and policy of the Soviet Union. Instead, they are fully capable of worsening the international situation and of slowing down the process of detente, something which, by the way, is taking place in fact.

There exists another, more constructive approach to world affairs. One can react in different ways to the fact that Soviet troops are present in Afghanistan. But in all this it would be useful to remember that the events in Afghanistan are only one of the fragments of world politics, fragments which are limited both in time and space. The Soviet Afghan operation is of a local, purely defensive nature and will remain as such. As such it cannot threaten and does not threaten detente. If one is to speak of dangers which can threaten the world then the quarters they come from are the same as before: There is the Near East, where the rights of the Palestinians are still ignored and where the situation is becoming more and more explosive. There is the Persian Gulf where the internal instability of many countries as well as the inept policy of the Americans threaten to produce unpleasant and by no means local surprises.

Well, having set off for that area, Giscard d'Estaing showed that France has a sufficiently accurate idea about where the main nerve centers of world policy are situated. It stands to reason that the French president also discussed the Afghan topic with his interlocutors.

It goes without saying that they urged the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the territory of Afghanistan. But the talks centered on really burning problems affecting the region. It is not my intention at all to ascribe altruistic motives to Paris. France needs oil, France needs markets to sell arms, and France needs political influence; all this is true. But in this particular case, irrespective of its aims, the French president's visit was, in my view, of positive importance for the evolution of the situation in the region.

French policy again showed its characteristic realism and the French president, whether he liked it or not, had perforce to come into conflict with Washington's line.

Well, ignoring the national feelings of the Arabs, the Americans declared the Persian Gulf area a zone of their vital interests and embarked on a course of strengthening their military presence. The justification was the clear case of having to defend against Soviet tanks. But they failed to take a great interest in the opinions of those they were defending. They, as it turned out, are not at all keen to allow American defenders onto their soil.

They rightly believe that the fewer such saviors there are, the calmer it will be. Here France shares and supports precisely this position. The sides, the French-Kuwaiti communique says for example, state that only the powers of this region themselves are responsible for its security, without any foreign interference.

Here is another thing: The positions of France and the United States have sharply parted in the matters of the Near East. As is known, the Americans are trying to push through the Israeli plan for settling the Near East conflict. The essence of this version boils down to preventing the creation of an independent Palestinian state and to preserve, no matter what, Israel's control over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. For a long time now a concealed irritation has been evident in Paris over the short-sighted calculations of the architects of the Camp David deal. Now Valery Giscard d'Estaing has made it clear that the problem of the Palestinians should be viewed not as a problem of refugees, but as a problem of people with the right of self-determination. Afterwards, Giscard d'Estaing added that without the participation of the PLO the Palestinian problem cannot be solved.

This is, or course, a major shift in French Near Eastern policy. Well, Washington has gloomily kept quiet on this occasion. In Tel Aviv there arose a noisy protest. Nevertheless the French viewpoint is now shared by almost all EEC member countries. Let me add in parentheses that Bonn advocated Palestinians self-determination as far back as 1974 but its position remained rather impotent and abstract. As to the joint statement by Carter and Schmidt on 5 March at the end of Schmidt's recent visit it virtually gives the impression that Bonn has fully agreed with the U.S.-Israeli concept of autonomy.

Comrades, let me summarize. The visit by the French president showed that West Europe is not only philosophizing in connection with some special European positions, but is also entertaining and holding such positions. It is precisely this which may open the possibility for a positive contribution by West Europe to both the settlement of the Middle East conflict and the general normalization of the situation in the Near East. It may, on a wide plane, promote the preservation of common sense and the preservation of detente gains.

The visit by the FRG chancellor ended with a verbose and in places pompous statement. It could be that Schmidt, as it seems to me, had tried by taking a moderate path of common sense, as they say in the FRG, to make his most important ally see reason. But, apparently, he did not insist enough and did not succeed in achieving much.

In general, when I compare my own talks in Bonn--this happened in mid-January--with the present statements by Bonn politicians, then despite the presence of ritual mentioning of detente an impression is created that a noticeable shift in foreign policy emphasis has occurred, a shift toward an uncritical support for over-nervous Washington figures. I realize, of course, that Schmidt has to take into account opposition pressure and there is a duty to the allied partner.

Yet I am confident that the FRG could play a more active and more prominent role in upholding the values of detente. In the final reckoning it would also benefit Washington. In every concrete political situation one should look for paths which lead to one's goal, that is to the easing of international tension, and not for those which lead in the opposite direction. Thus, the comparison of these two visits shows that in Paris and Bonn they evaluate this common political truth not quite in the same way.

FRG TO LOSE MORE THAN U.S. ON USSR EMBARGO

LD071244 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The USSR has warned the United States and its West European allies against an economic boycott as a countermeasure to the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan by pointing out that the consequences would be worse for the supplying countries than for the recipients. An analysis issued by APN in West Berlin on Friday said that the USSR would manage even without trade with the West. Imports from the capitalist industrial countries do not exceed 1.5 percent of the USSR's gross national product.

On the other hand all capitalist industrial countries are trying to speed up exports of finished products and secure stable sources of raw materials and fuel. Soviet natural gas supplies covered up to 17 percent of the Federal Republic's requirements and up to 22 percent of Italy's. The question is, how payment for the fuel imports is to be made if exports of machines to the USSR are stopped.

Moreover, the U.S. allies would have to sacrifice much more than the United States, "which is toying with the embargo," would. Deliveries by the Federal Republic to the USSR and other European socialist countries account for 5 percent but those of the United States for only 2.7 percent of their respective export totals. Furthermore, exports contribute three times as much to the gross national product of the Federal Republic than they do in the case of the United States. A total embargo would therefore result for the Federal Republic in a loss of 1.1 percent of its gross national product compared with only 0.2 percent for the United States.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF CESUNIAS AFFAIR

DW101156 Moscow in German to Germany 1624 GMT 5 Mar 80 DW

[Text] You probably remember what a fuss was made about the Soviet athlete and Olympic medalist Vladislavas Cesunias. When Cesunias visited the FRG as a tourist last year he attracted the special interest of Western special services. They started to give the Soviet athlete a careful psychological working-over, trying to make him issue an official statement about a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. In this they were defeated. The Soviet athlete was not prepared to act against his conscience. The enemies of the Soviet Union, however, have not forgotten Vladislavas Cesunias.

Here is what LITERATURNAYA GAZETA of Moscow writes about this:

For months the name of the Soviet athlete Vladislavas Cesunias has kept reappearing in Western bourgeois papers. The Soviet Olympic medalist would never have believed it possible that he could become the hero of a political thriller,in four installments.

He returned on a normal Soviet airliner from the Federal Republic of Germany to his homeland. He returned to his apartment. He still lives, works and studies in this apartment.

The biography of this athlete, however, looks different in the feverish fantasy of hateful enemies of the Soviet Union: kidnaped by the Soviet secret service from the Federal Republic of Germany, brought by force to the USSR, almost beaten to death and eventually put into a psychiatric hospital with a broken skull. Admittedly not very admirable, and not convincing. But that does not matter; the main thing is for it to have an effect. An old trick of bourgeois agitation. Later on one can deny everything in order to create the impression of being unbiased and say that all of this has not been confirmed. But the aim will have been achieved. The bait has worked.

In the fall of last year a West German television correspondent at a press conference in Vilnius had an opportunity in front of all the cameras to examine Cesunias in person for skull fractures. After this press conference and reports in the Soviet press people justly hoped for an enforced happy end to the Western Cesunias horror film--since the young man is up and about and healthy. But no, somebody wishes him evil. What for, we cannot but wonder: to curry favor with the U.S. administration which is agitating against the Olympic games in Moscow.

Just recently the West German press once again discussed Cesunias, and Deutsche Welle promptly broadcast the announcement saying that the Olympic medalist had been driven into committing suicide. Again, there was an opportunity for ARD TV to be in Vilnius and focus its cameras on Cesunias.

We called the ARD correspondent in Moscow who had just returned from Vilnius. Cesunias, yes, I filmed him, he is alive, the ARD correspondent confirmed. Because this was a premeditated hoax, Deutsche Welle is quite modest: Well, it did not turn out to be true after all.

In this unfair study the following is striking: In its Cesunias report Deutsche Welle referred to information from the FRG Embassy in Moscow, as it had done on several occasions before. Somebody had called the embassy and reported that Cesunias had had his head bashed in. The embassy did not rule out the possibility of suicide in the Cesunias case. It is hard to believe that as representative an institution as the embassy of a great state with which our country maintains normal diplomatic relations might have a hand in such a shabby anti-Soviet thriller.

PROTEST TO U.S. ON BOMBING OF WEST BERLIN CONSULATE

LD112006 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

["At the USSR Foreign Ministry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--As has already been reported, a bomb was planted in the building of the USSR consulate general in the Western sectors of Berlin on March 7. The bomb explosion caused considerable destruction. It was only due to happy coincidence that there were no casulaties among the personnel of the Soviet institution.

A note of the USSR Foreign Ministry was presented to the U.S. ambassador in Moscow on March 11.

The fact, the note points out, that things came to a direct attack against the Soviet representation, an attempt on the lives and health of Soviet citizens in the Western sectors of Berlin, is indicative of inadmissible disregard of their direct duties by the authorities of the three Western powers, in this case in the first place of the United States of America, in whose sector the USSR consulate general is situated.

The USSR consulate general was established, and is carrying out its activity in the Western sectors of Berlin on the basis of the four-power agreement of September 3, 1971. It is accredited at the authorities of the USA, Britain and France, who bear the whole international-legal responsibility for creating appropriate conditions for its work. The failure to observe these commitments can be regarded only as a violation of the four-power agreement.

The note draws attention to the fact that the terrorist attack against the USSR consulate general was prepared and carried out in an atmosphere of a hostile campaign against the Soviet Union launched in the Western sectors of Berlin with the open connivance of the authorities of the three powers. There is an impression that certain circles are trying to cause complications in the affairs connected with the Western sectors of Berlin to build up tensions in that area.

It is absolutely obvious that such attempts, if an end is not put to them timely may be fraught with serious consequences.

The Soviet side, the note stresses, is declaring a protest in connection with bandit action against the USSR consulate general in the Western sectors of Berlin and demands an immediate investigation into the crime, finding and severely punishing the culprits, as well as repaying fully the material damage that has been caused.

The Soviet Government expects that effective measures will be taken to ensure the security of the Soviet institutions and their personnel in the Western sectors of Berlin as well as creating a healthier atmosphere in that area as a whole.

FRENCH BUSINESS COMMUNITY HOSTILE TO U.S. EMBARGO CALL

LD120857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch under the rubric "Europe After Helsinki": "To Mutual Advantage"]

[Excerpts] Paris, March--An underground gas holder with a compressor station which will distribute gas throughout northeastern France, as far as the suburbs of Paris, was ceremoniously opened recently in the small Lorraine town of Velennes.

This gas is Soviet. In mid-February it came to France across the entire European Continent. The blue flame fed by gas originating thousands of kilometers from France lit up in French apartments and in power station boilerhouses. Soviet gas imports, the newspaper LES ECHOS writes, will make it possible to reduce considerably the dependence of the French power industry on purchases of oil, which is growing more expensive every year.

In addition to the Gaz de France company, West Germany's Rhurgas and Austria's OMV participated in implementing the project. It is undoubtedly advantageous to all three countries, to their power workers, machine builders and metallurgists. Representatives of the French company of (Vallurek), which supplied some of the pipes for the gas pipeline, declare that this enabled them to avoid curtailing production in their plants.

The bulletin published by Creusot-Loire, France's biggest machine-building firm, points out that a Mashinoimport order for compressors and air coolers for the Soviet oil and gas industry was extremely important to the French side. Francois (Maye), one of the heads of Creusot-Loire, said that over the past 20 years this firm has fulfilled Soviet orders to a total value of more than Fr6 billion.

"We are pleased that our ties have been on the upgrade for 20 years," (Maye) said. "One contract has been succeeded by another even bigger one."

[Kharlanov] "What is your attitude toward the U.S. administration's call to limit economic cooperation with the USSR?"

(Maye) did not hide his concern: "We are linked with the Americans in many spheres, including the technical sphere. We do not yet know what the American embargo will mean in practice. I can only say one thing, and this is the opinion of all French businessmen: When goods circulate freely, that is good for everyone. Our business is trade," he pondered for a few moments, "...not engaging in other things."

LES ECHOS, the newspaper of French business circles, cites the contents of a document circulated in France by the American Embassy in Paris. It maintains categorically that "economic policy is part of the West's overall strategy," and therefore the present situation "in no way squares with the continuation of normal economic relations with the Soviet Union." LES ECHOS points out that such U.S. demands are regarded as absurd in France. "In industrial circles," the newspaper writes, "the following reply is made to them: We do not wish to obey political whims, particularly as we will be the first to suffer from this kind of 'policy.'" The same newspaper recalls that "serious economists forecast the present U.S. zigzag in the sphere of trade relations with the East several months ago, so that the 'Afghan question' is just a pretext to justify the White House's sharp turn, which was conceived back in the summer of last year. This turn is being made at a time when American monopolies are trying to crowd out their competitors on the world market by any means.

The United States is now shouting about a ban on sales of "strategic commodities" to the USSR. These even include soybeans and corn. But the USSR, as is known, supplies the West, including France, with oil, gas, manganese and heavy industrial equipment. "Are these not strategic commodities?"--the journal LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE asks. It recalls that commodity turnover between the USSR and France has trebled over the past 5 years. A similar pace, according to the journal's estimates, is also to be maintained in the next 5 years. In recent weeks French statesmen have clearly stated that they do not intend to break their international commitments and curtail economic ties with the USSR.

"As regards the hysterical U.S. calls to 'punish the Russians economically,'" L'HUMANITE journalists say, "medics know well that hysterics end most frequently in teaгs. It would be a good thing to remind President Carter of this."

FRENCH-GREEK CP STATEMENT SHOWS COMMUNIST SOLIDARITY ON DETENTE

LD112234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] RIZOSPASTIS has published a joint statement by the French and Greek communist parties summing up the results of talks in Paris between the leaders of the two parties.

Political parties in the West European states have differing attitudes to the fracture in international relations caused by the counterattack by imperialist and hegemonist forces against the policy of detente. There are parties like the British Conservatives who say "Yes" to Washington before Washington itself can say the same "Yes."

There are parties which waver: They appear to favor keeping detente and continuing the dialog with the socialist countries, but class solidarity generally induces them to fall in with the present U.S. course. This can be said in particular of the West German Social Democrats.

Under these conditions, the consistency of West European communists and their line of defending the interests of peace is manifested with particular clarity. The communists are actively and purposefully struggling for an improvement in the European and world political climate. This is manifested, in particular, in the joint statement by the French and Greek communist parties which was published after the meeting between the general secretaries of those parties, Comrades Marchais and Florakis. In that joint statement the French and Greek communists strongly condemn the plans aimed at implementing the NATO decisions envisaging the production and deployment on the territory of a number of West European states of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons. Generally speaking, the question could be put like this: Is there a single communist party in West Europe which would agree with NATO plans or which would approve Washington's and NATO's line of stirring up international tension? Simply, no such party exists in Europe.

European communists made their contribution to the victory of the antifascist forces in World War II when they fought heroically in the ranks of the resistance. In the post-war period they did no small amount to overcome the cold war. Communists energetically supported the process of detente and today their active and purposeful support for the preservation of the process of detente will undoubtedly play an important part, in the final analysis, in the smoothing out of international relations and in the continuation of the constructive dialog which took place throughout the 1970's between the capitalist and socialist countries.

CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET GREEK CP DELEGATION

LD112114 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

["Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--On March 11, Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with a delegation of the Communist Party of Greece consisting of H. Florakis, general secretary of the CPG Central Committee; N. Kaloudis member of the Political Bureau of the CPG Central Committee, secretary of the CPG Central Committee; and N. Kiryakidis, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPG Central Committee.

Members of the CPG delegation informed the other side on the struggle of the Greek people against the onslaught of local and foreign monopolies on the living standards of the working people, against runaway inflation and rising prices of mass consumption goods, against infringement of their democratic rights and liberties and against the striving of reactionary and militaristic circles to get Greece back into the NATO military organization.

The party is fighting for Greece's complete withdrawal from NATO and for removal of U.S. and NATO military bases on Greek soil.

The CPG consistently comes out for the cohesion of all the anti-imperialist, antimonopoly and democratic forces in order to fully free the country from foreign economic and political dependence, especially from American-NATO tutelage, for the further democratization of political life in Greece, for strengthening the national economy and improving the living conditions of the people and for genuine democracy.

Representatives of the CPSU told their Greek comrades about the successes of the Soviet people in the final year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan as well as the CPSU's activities in the foreign policy field. They expressed solidarity with the selfless struggle of the CPG for the basic interests of the working people of Greece and for an independent policy of Greece. They noted a great contribution made by the CPG to the development of Soviet-Greek relations.

The exchange of opinions which took place demonstrated an identical appraisal by the two parties of the present international situation which is characterised first of all by the further growth of the forces which come out for peace, national and social liberation, against imperialism, hegemonism and their encroachments on the rights of other peoples and countries.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that the reactionary forces of the USA and NATO, trying to take revenge, to strengthen the positions of imperialism and to raise a barrier in the way of progressive changes in the world, have taken course, with active assistance from the Chinese leaders, toward torpedoeing the relaxation of international tension and escalating the arms race. They are trying to impose on the West European countries a policy of diktat in relations with socialist and developing countries and to push the world back to the times of the cold war.

Representatives of the CPSU and CPG strongly condemned the dangerous designs of imperialism and stressed the need for stepping up joint actions by communist and workers parties, by all progressive, democratic organisations and forces of the world so as to give a fitting rebuff to the machinations of reaction, to the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign it is fanning up, to step up the struggle for peace and security, for stopping the arms race and for strengthening confidence and mutual understanding between the peoples.

The two parties come out for continuing the processes of political detente in Europe and for supplementing them with military detente.

The CPSU and the CPG noted a serious danger to world peace, created by the concentration of big military forces by U.S. imperialism and NATO in the explosive region of the eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, by its interference in the internal affairs of other countries, including the affairs of Iran which accomplished an anti-imperialist revolution and the affairs of Afghanistan which carried through the April revolution of 1978.

The two parties consider it necessary together with all peoples of the region to intensify the struggle for turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and peaceful cooperation; for an early settlement of the Cyprus issue through implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions on an independent, sovereign, demilitarized and non-aligned Cyprus; for a peaceful settlement of differences between Turkey and Greece on the basis of the principles of the Final Act that was adopted in Helsinki, the principles of international law, the existing practice and respect for the national-independence and sovereignty of both countries; for a complete and just settlement of the Middle East problem through withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands, recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own independent and sovereign state.

The CPSU and CPG come out for stronger friendship between the peoples of the two countries, for the development of cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

ROUNDUP OF LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN REPORTED

LD111347 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 11, TASS--The members of the international commission to investigate Iran's grievances against the crimes committed by the former shah and activities of the United States in Iran left Tehran for New York by air today. During their stay in the Iranian capital, the members of the commission spoke to witnesses, who reaffirmed facts of violation of human rights under the shah regime. By the decision of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the students who stand on guard of the U.S. Embassy and the Americans' citizens held there, handed over to the commission 185 documents which testify to the United States' gross interference into Iran's internal affairs. These documents, the students stress in their statement, discover the espionage activities of 103 American citizens in Iran under the shah regime.

Handed over to the members of the international commission were also several hundred documents testifying to bribery, embezzlement and swindle on the part of the former shah and members of his family.

As was reported, the commission was to meet with the group of Americans held as hostages at the U.S. Embassy. According to assertions of the foreign press, such a meeting was one of the conditions advanced by the United States when it gave its consent to setting up an international commission. But the students, the followers of the Khomeyni line, refused to allow a meeting of the commission members with the hostages, declaring that in their opinion, the hostages can face the commission only as witnesses of crimes of the former shah and of the United States against Iran. According to the students' statement, the meeting would otherwise signify a departure from the line projected by Khomeyni.

It was asserted that the meeting of the members of the international commission with the Americans was to be held allegedly with the approval of Khomeyni. That was said, specifically, by the Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh. He said that the relevant decision was passed through the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

The students made a statement, saying that they consider such a meeting of the Americans with the commission as a "compromise with the American imperialism". But "to avoid misunderstanding and accusations of a weakening of the revolutionary regime" the students expressed the readiness to decline all responsibility for the hostages and to hand them over under the control of the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

Later, Ayatollah Khomeyni's office made a statement in which it was stressed that Khomeyni has not expressed his attitude to the students' proposal to hand over the hostages to the Islamic Revolutionary Council. In that statement it was also noted that invariable remained the course that the destiny of the hostages should be decided by the future Iranian parliament. As to the Islamic Revolutionary Council, it refused to take the responsibility for the American citizens who are held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as hostages.

In the opinion of the majority of Iranians, the release of the hostages should be accompanied by compliance with Iran's demands. These demands are known to be as follows: The U.S. Government should recognize that interference into Iran's affairs in the past was unlawful, that it should undertake the obligation not to interfere into Iran's internal affairs in the future and not to prevent extradition of the former shah and the return of the wealth he plundered to the Iranian people.

THREE FORMER SAVAK AGENTS EXECUTED IN IRAN

LD111627 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 11, TASS--According to a report of Iranian radio, another three agents agents of the shah's secret police SAVAK have been sentenced to death. All of them have been charged with crimes committed against the Iranian people--of reprisals against civilians, of tortures and mass shootings of population. The sentence was executed.

TASS CITES PAP ON CAPTURE OF EGYPTIAN MILITARY INSTRUCTOR

LD111746 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, March 11, 1980:

PAP reports:

Kabul, 11 March (by PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz)--Afghanistan's reliable sources announced today that an Egyptian military instructor was seized accompanying a unit of Afghanistani rebels in the Province Konarha, 200 km east of Kabul today. He was seized by Afghanistani Army units which have been launching operations against the rebels in the south east of the country along the Pakistani border for a few weeks now.

The apprehension of Egyptian military instructor is the first proof of Egypt's participation in the reactionary alliance of enemies of the Afghan revolution, which is not a surprise as Cairo, contrary to Islambad and Beijing, does not deny that it offers assistance to the rebels. Egyptian Minister of Defence Kamal Hasan 'Ali admitted in Cairo on February 15 that his country trained Afghanistani rebels and would supply them with arms. He said that the programme for aiding Afghanistan's anti-government forces was approved by President Anwar as-Sadat last January.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES HEAD OF ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

LD111754 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

["Kremlin Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Addis Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, vice chairman of the Supreme Council for Holding a Nation-Wide Revolutionary Campaign for Development and Central Planning, who heads an Ethiopian Government delegation which has arrived in Moscow.

Addis Tedla handed a message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, addressed to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. During their talk, held in a warm and friendly atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding, the two sides noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Ethiopian relations, which rest on the treaty of friendship and cooperation, are successfully developing to the good of the peoples of the two countries. The two sides expressed themselves in favor of the further strengthening of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia and for close interaction in the settlement of international problems in the interests of peace and progress.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENTS

Current Tasks

LD111337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Important Tasks Are Being Resolved"]

[Text] Maputo, 7 March--Life in Zimbabwe is gradually returning to normal. R. Mugabe, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) has met with British Governor Lord Soames in Salisbury within the framework of the consultations which are being held with a view to forming the government of the future independent state.

ZANU spokesman E. Zvobgo announced after the meeting that at R. Mugabe's initiative agreement had been reached on repealing in the very near future the state of emergency and curfew which are in operation over 90 percent of the country's territory. This measure provides primarily for the complete liberation of the former regime's prisoners.

E. Zvobgo stated that "the creation of a government is a highly complex and painful process." He reported R. Mugabe's consultations with delegations from the ethnic communities. The press comments point to the deliberate dissemination by some Western circles of false information blatantly aimed at undermining the unity of the Patriotic Front.

At this stage the future prime minister is paying special attention to dismantling the military-political machine which, as a UPI correspondent put it, "terrorized and tormented the Rhodesian population."

Even Western news agencies are obliged to admit that R. Mugabe's first steps were dictated by the desire of the Patriotic Front government, which he is forming, to safeguard peaceful life in the country and the unity of the population. The Portuguese AGENCIA NOTICIOSA PORTUGUESA news agency writes of the positive response in Zimbabwe to the appeal to the white citizens to remain in the country and work for its progress.

Commentators note the complex situation in which the transfer of power to the hands of the patriots is taking place. To judge by incoming reports, the CIA is undertaking suspicious activity in Zimbabwe. The continuing presence of troops of the Republic of South Africa on the country's territory is not facilitating the new authorities' task.

The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries has sent a telegram to the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Comrades Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, congratulating the Patriotic Front and entire people of Zimbabwe on a notable event--their convincing victory at the elections.

Government Faces Opposition

LD112215 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[(Mstislav Stepanov) commentary]

[Text] It is hard to overestimate the importance of this event. For the first time in its history Zimbabwe has a government that represents people in all walks of life. There's no need to dwell on the political groupings that make up the government and on individual ministerial posts. What is more important is that the overwhelming majority of the posts belong to the representatives of the patriotic forces, who won an impressive victory at the recent elections.

The complex domestic situation in Zimbabwe, Britain's interference and the proximity of racist South Africa complicate the government's task both internally and externally. The new government has to choose between following Pretoria's adventurist stance or taking an independent stand in world politics. Robert Mugabe says his government will fight apartheid and racial discrimination. It will give moral and diplomatic support to antiapartheid movements inside South Africa, but Zimbabwe rejects the idea of establishing a so-called community of states in the south of Africa in which the leading role would be played by the racist Pretoria regime. At the same time the traditional relations existing between the two countries cannot be ignored, and that is why Robert Mugabe says Zimbabwe is prepared to maintain contacts with South Africa in certain areas of the economy.

The new government's domestic policy will focus on the training of civil servants and encouraging farm cooperatives. There are plans to introduce free education in primary schools. On the whole, the new government's program provides for raising the living standards of the broad masses of the African population.

There are some people, however, who are against these plans. Imperialist forces cannot reconcile themselves to their defeat in Zimbabwe. They are looking for a pretext to interfere in Zimbabwe's domestic affairs and to frustrate its independent development from the beginning. This has been stressed by the participants in the emergency meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, said in his inauguration statement that the meeting's objective was to work out effective steps to protect the Zimbabwe people against imperialist and racist plots.

KGB OFFICIAL LINKS DISSIDENTS WITH FOREIGN 'SPECIAL SERVICES'

LD111346 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--"The danger of subversive actions by imperialism is increasing in our days", says General of the Army Semen Tsvigun, the first vice chairman of the Committee of State Security of the USSR. "Firstly, he adds, because they take place in conditions of the spiralling of the arms race and extend to all spheres of public affairs, to politics, economy and ideology, and secondly, because in the actions against socialism and ever bigger part is assigned to special services and centres of ideological subversion connected with them".

Semen Tsvigun contributed an article to KOMMUNIST, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee, on subversive actions by special services of imperialist states, in particular the United States.

"The American and other imperialist special services seek, first and foremost, to weaken the unity and fraternal cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, to undermine from the inside the positions of socialism in those countries, to discredit the historic achievements of the peoples advancing along the socialist road, he points out. The imperialists seek to inflict particularly big damage to the Soviet Union, to its lofty international prestige.

The special services of imperialist quarters regard it is one of their major aims to reconnoitre the military, industrial and moral-political potential of the Soviet Union for planning military actions, taking decisions in the field of foreign affairs and organising large-scale anti-Soviet activity."

Intelligence services of the United States and other capitalist countries seek to collect information on the economy of the republics of Central Asia, the Transcaucasus and the Baltic region, the areas of Siberia, the Far East and extreme north, Semen Tsvigun goes on to say.

Imperialist intelligence services also try to infiltrate agencies of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

They take a greater interest in the achievements of Soviet science and technology. In doing so, they have a twin purpose: On the one hand, to damage the military, economic and scientific potential of our state, and, on the other, to make maximum use of the results of scientific and technical progress in the USSR for their own ends.

The special services of the People's Republic of China conduct active intelligence and other subversive activities against our country.

"Resident agents of intelligence services of capitalist states are the principal centres of espionage in the USSR; they operate under cover of various official missions. Typical are the close coordination of their activity under the auspices of the American intelligence agency, joint planning and carrying out of intelligence operations, furnishing additional cover for mutual protection and constant exchange of information received."

"In recruiting agents, emphasis is on 'dissidents', on politically unstable or morally decadent persons, inclined to easy profit and money-grubbing."

Tsvigun describes how the Soviet counter-intelligence has of late exposed a number of agents of imperialist intelligence services.

"In all, over 400 subversive centres and organizations actively operate against our country, he remarks. The activities of this entire colossal machinery are based on concerted long-term plans, envisaging both constant operation and actions designed for exploiting a specific political situation. Radio, television, the press, public statements, various letters, messages, petitions, etc, are widely used for actions of ideological subversion. Frantic anti-Sovieteers such as Solzhenitsyn, Maksimov, Plyushch, Amalrik, Bukovskiy and others, who in recent years were deported from or left the Soviet Union, and also the renegade Sakharov have been included in the list of the most frantic ideological saboteurs."

"No matter how hard the special services and their agents try, how much the ideological saboteurs of all kinds and trends are raging, however, they will be defeated thanks to the moral-political unity of Soviet society and the vigilance of our citizens."

"The main barrier to subversive actions of imperialism are the high ideological level and devotion of the Soviet people to the cause of communism, their socialist homeland, their cohesion behind the Communist Party and political vigilance of all Soviet people.

BRIEFS

OBLAST SESSIONS--Sessions of recently elected oblast soviets have begun in Kazakhstan. An oblast soviet session in Alma-Ata on 6 March elected the oblispolkom in a new composition. (Dorotov) was elected as oblispolkom chairman. A session of the oblast soviet in Kzyl-Orda on 6 March elected Kubashev as oblispolkom chairman. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 6 Mar 80 AU]

COMMEMORATING DEAD LEADER--By a decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, dated 29 February, Verblyuzhka Village in Novogorodkovskiy Rayon, Kirovogradskaya Oblast, has been renamed Pogrebnyskobo "to perpetuate the memory of Petr Leontiyevich Pogrebnyak, prominent party and state figure, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and to comply with the solicitation of oblast party and soviet organs." [Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 2 Mar 80 p 1 AU]

TRANSFER FOR DEPUTY PREMIER--By a decree dated 5 March and signed by A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Koldtukha, secretary, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolved "to relieve Comrade Ivan Pavlovich Kochevykh of the duties of Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman in connection with his transfer to another job." [Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 6 Mar 80 p 3 AU]

ORLOV VISITS VLADIVOSTOK--A meeting of the aktiv of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations devoted to the presentation of the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee to Primorskiy Kray, and the signing of an agreement on traditional socialist competition between the working people of Amurskaya Oblast and Primoskiy ahd Khabarovskiy krays, is being held today in Vladivostok. Participating in the meeting are delegations of Primorskiy Kray's neighbors as well as Vladimir Pavlovich Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who will present the award. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0235 GMT 6 Mar 80 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12 MARCH

LD120356 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Farms in Uzbekistan have begun mass sowing of wheat. Thousands of hectares of virgin land have been sown in the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes and in the Fergana Valley. A number of farms are trying out some new varieties including (Krasnovodskaya-310) wheat and (Tyulpan) barley. Tests have shown that these give a good stable harvest on irrigated land. At the same time, top dressing of winter wheat is in progress. Preparation of seeds for spring sowing has been completed in the virgin land areas of Kazakhstan. Most of them are first or second class. This season, in addition to traditional varieties of wheat and barley, now locally bred varieties will be sown on large areas. (0000 GMT)

GORBACHEV, NURIYEV ATTEND VASKHNIL SESSION

LD120448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2115 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] A session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL] which opened in Moscow today is discussing ways to increase the production of grain and fodder and to raise the efficiency and stability of agriculture.

Taking part are Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Karlov, chief of the Agriculture Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report by Vavilov, president of VASKhNiL, noted that the problem of obtaining guaranteed harvests is one of the main ones in agricultural production. Scientists and experts dispose of a series of methods which counteract the negative effects of nature on the outcome of the harvest. They include the introduction of concrete crop rotation, improved seed breeding, the use of clean fallows, the introduction of optimum quantities of fertilizers.

Even during the last drought-ridden year 179 million tons of grain were harvested in the country. However, the potential for producing increased stable harvests is still very great.

Vavilov said that the intensification of agricultural production, the creation of a solid material and technical base, the high degree of organization and the valiant labor of all agricultural workers has enabled the gross grain harvest in 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan to be increased to 209 million tons on average, which is almost 27 million tons more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. Definite positive results have also been achieved in the production of other types of crop cultivation and stockfarming.

The VASKhNiL president also discussed the considerable increase in the role of science in the continued development and stabilization of agriculture. On the basis of the latest scientific and technological achievements, agricultural scientists have theoretically based and developed many concepts and methods of organization and conduct for agriculture. Progressive methods of soil treatment have been proposed for production and the system of crop rotation has been developed and is being improved. Minimal soil treatment is now being introduced more widely.

The main problems of agricultural science are the primary concern of the session. These problems concern greater reproduction of soil fertility. In this connection the use of clean fallows, the improvement of the structure of grain land, and the problem of the stability of fodder acquire particular importance.

The VASKhNiL session is presenting as an urgent task the elaboration of special programs of agricultural developments in the BAM route area and the northern oil bearing regions. Science has a duty to agriculture, the president of VASKhNiL said in conclusion. Along with soviet administrative and party bodies scientists should create integrated special programs for the development of agriculture in all basic zones of the country. The social nature of plans should be intensified, new systems of plan indicators developed and the system of managment improved.

POTENTIAL FOR INCREASED GRAIN OUTPUT VIEWED

LD111659 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 March 1980 frontpages under the headline "The Reserves of the Grain Field" a 300-word Stavropolskiy Kray dispatch from Ye. Dronov, director of Temizhbekskiy Sovkhoz, and Ye. Seliverstova, chief agronomist on the sovkhoz, on a grain production initiative put forward by the sovkhoz. This report is followed by a 1,200-word comment by L. Ya. Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, who notes the importance of increasing grain production. Florentyev states that it is correct to allocate to the grain crops "all additional deliveries of mineral fertilizers this year and to revise the allocation of mineral fertilizers to crops so as to increase their application to grain fields." He notes the need to insure the machinery is well prepared, and goes on to mention plans for increasing rice production and to state: "Following the example of Krasnodarskiy Kray farmers, who are fighting for a million tons of Kuban rice, it is necessary to seek and find potential for extending the area devoted to rice and increasing its yield." He adds: "The potential exists for significantly increasing the grain harvest by means of increasing corn production, as is being done by corn growers in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and Kabardino-Balkariya." He outlines potential for increasing millet and buckwheat production, and states: "This year measures must be implemented to increase the production and yield and expand sowings of pulse crops--peas, vetch, lentils and lupines, which are not only crops with a high protein content, but are also good as predecessors for other crops." He concludes by outlining general measures for improving grain production in the RSFSR, and also improving the quality of wheat.

BODYUL: USE OF EQUIPMENT IMPROVED IN MOLDAVIA

LD101015 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 March 1980 publishes on page 2 a 2,700-word article by I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, entitled "Heart of Integration; How the Use of Equipment in the Countryside Is Being Improved in Moldavia." The article deals with Moldavia's experience in setting up interfarm agroindustrial and science-and-production associations and describes their advantages in intensifying agricultural production and increasing production efficiency.

LOCAL PAPERS REPORT LEADERS ELECTION SPEECHES

Tikhonov in LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA

LD041245 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[LENTASS-attributed text of speech delivered by N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 12 February meeting with voters of Leningrad's Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Esteemed Leningraders!

Today I feel excited and very happy to be meeting my voters--the working people of Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug in Leningrad City.

It is a tremendous honor and a sign of great trust to be a candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the working people of the city which bears the name of the brilliant founder of our party and state Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Leningrad is dear to each Soviet person in a special way. It was here, in the crucible of the class battles and under Lenin's leadership that cadres of Bolsheviks were formed who headed the Great October Socialist Revolution, during which the world's first state of workers and peasants was created.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin highly valued the Petersburg workers. He wrote: "The Petersburg workers are one of the best, progressive, most conscious, most revolutionary, staunchest.... detachments of the working class and of all Russia's working people." (applause).

The communists and working class of the city on the Neva set an example of courage in the period of the struggle for the power of the soviets, in the years of the Civil War and of recovery from the devastation and at the time of the restoration and rebuilding of the national economy. The Leningraders always marched in the front ranks of those who created socialist industry, wrought the country's defense might, reorganized the countryside and enriched the people's spiritual life.

The Leningraders displayed supreme heroism and unflinching steadfastness in the Great Patriotic War. And on the eve of the 35th anniversary of our great victory the hearts of Soviet people and of all who cherish peace are filled again and again with a feeling of admiration at the feat of communists and all Leningrad's working people who held out and were victorious in the incredibly difficult conditions of the 900-day blockade. Their feat will live on forever, the love and gratitude of the present and future generation is their due. (prolonged applause).

A prominent role was played in Leningrad's revolutionary, combat and labor history by enterprise in Nevskiy Rayon were Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug is situated. Here behind the Nevskaya Gate [zastava] Vladimir Ilich Lenin created the first workers' Marxist circles in Russia. [paragraph continues]

One of the outstanding political actions of the Russian proletariat took place here which went down in history as the "Obukhovskaya defense." It is profoundly symbolic that the gun of the legendary cruiser Avrora, whose shot proclaimed the birth of a new era, was fashioned by the hands of the workers of the Obukhovskiy plant.

Communists and workers collectives at the Bolshevik plant, the V. I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod, Proletarskiy Zavod and Zvezda associations, the Nogin and Rabochiy factories and of other enterprises in the okrug added a considerable number of vivid pages to the chronicle of the Leningraders' glorious deeds in the days of the October Revolution and in the years of socialist building, the Great Patriotic War and in the postwar period.

Loyal to Lenin's behests and to the Communist Party's cause, the workers in the okrug's enterprises and organizations are persistently augmenting the remarkable traditions. By selfless labor and tireless creative questing they are implementing the party's policy and the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. (applause).

Vivid speeches by representatives of the working class and intelligentsia, Communists, nonparty people and youngsters have sounded forth from this rostrum.

Their emotion-charged speeches were permeated with a profound sense of gratitude to the dear Leninist Party and its headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by that true Leninist and outstanding leader of the party and the people, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (prolonged applause).

Leonid Ilich is profoundly respected and loved in our party and among the people for his vision and farsightedness and for his exceptional sensitivity toward everything which concerns the Soviet people's labor and life, for his ability to inspire and organize communists and all working people for the solution of the tasks of communist building, and for his tireless struggle for peace. (prolonged applause).

All the comrades who have spoken mentioned this with exceptional warmth and cordiality on behalf of all Leningraders.

It gives me great satisfaction to convey to Comrade Brezhnev this high appraisal of the party Central Committee's activity and your sincere wishes to Leonid Ilich for his good health for many years to come and for new successes in his multifaceted and fruitful work for the good of the Soviet people in the name of peace and communist ! (tumultuous prolonged applause, all stand).

Leonid Ilich has repeatedly noted the active and fruitful activity of Leningrad's party organizations and labor collectives in fulfilling important production tasks. He personally knows many Leningraders well-workers, sovkhoz workers, scientists and representatives of the creative intelligentsia.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev asked me to convey cordial greetings to the communists and all working people of the Hero City of Leningrad and of Leningradskaya Oblast, and his wishes for their new achievements in labor and for all that is good and fine in life. It is with great joy that I fulfill this honorable assignment. (prolonged applause).

Comrades!

With a feeling of legitimate pride we are able to say that tremendous creative work has been done in the years which have elapsed since the 25th CPSU Congress in the sphere of economic building in enhancing the working people's material well-being and in developing culture. The Soviet Union's international positions have been consolidated and its prestige as a standard bearer of peace, social progress and democracy has increased.

Our motherland possesses a mighty economic, scientific and technical potential and has rich natural resources. The multinational Soviet people work in an amicable and inspired manner on its enormous expanses, implementing the Communist Party's plans. Cities are being created, uninhabited places are being opened up, major enterprises are being constructed, boreholes are being sunk, important transport arteries are being laid and mighty electricity transmission lines are being built.

Our motherland's historic center-- Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone--is also being transformed. The economic potential of Siberia and the Far East is increasing. The Baykal-Amur main railroad is being constructed successfully.

The socialist economic system experiences no crises, slumps or unemployment. It is developing at rates which are considerably greater than the production growth rates in developed capitalist countries.

The Soviet Union is firmly in the lead in the world in terms of the production of many important types of output including oil, coal, pig iron, steel, iron ore, coke, cement, tractors, mineral fertilizers, diesel locomotives, woolen fabrics and leather footwear.

Profound qualitative changes are taking place in the national economy. Sectors which determine technological progress have received preferential development: the chemical and petrochemical industry, electronics, the production of automation equipment and control systems, instrument building and motor vehicle building.

In the past 5 years over 1,000 major industrial enterprises have been built in the country. These include giants such as the Leningradskaya, Kurskaya, Armenian and Chernobylskaya AESes, the Toktogulskaya and Nurekskaya power stations, petroleum refineries at Mozyr, Pavlodar and Lisichansk, and Pridonskiy chemical plant, the Kama truck plant and others.

The party is consistently and purposefully implementing a course toward strengthening economic potential and improving production efficiency. Our country is moving confidently forward on the path of building communism's material and technical base!

The working people of Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast are making a major contribution to the development of national economy. A considerable share of this contribution is being made by labor collective of enterprises and organizations in the Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug.

Machine-building enterprises, sectorial institutes situated in the electoral okrug are resolving with great efficiency tasks of scientific and technical progress, of developing the country's fuel and energy complex, of developing turbine and diesel building, and of developing atomic energy, main gas pipelines, ferrous metallurgy and shipbuilding.

Yesterday, together with Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov and other Leningrad leaders I visited a number of shops of the V. I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod Association--one of the city's oldest machine-building enterprises. We met with workers, engineers and technicians and talked with the party aktiv and the association's leadership.

I can say with a feeling of satisfaction that on the whole the work of this enterprise leaves a good impression. A major achievement of the association's collective has been the preparation of a pilot model of a unit which serves as the basic pattern of a highly productive natural gas pumping station. The introduction of such units will allow capital expenditures on the construction of compressor stations to be considerably reduced and the productivity of the main gas pipelines to be increased.

There are also a considerable number of other leading collectives within the electoral okrug. They have successfully fulfilled the targets of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and are actively participating in the competition for greeting the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth in a fitting manner.

The collectives and leading workers of enterprises in Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug have accumulated the rich experience of improving the organization of production, labor and management and in the 10th 5-Year Plan they have launched many glorious patriotic initiatives.

Major production associations have been created and are in operation here. Here, as at other Leningrad enterprises, the first comprehensive economic and social development plans for collectives have been elaborated and implemented, the restructuring of the system for training workers' cadres has been conducted in line with new principles, and socialist competition has been launched on a wide scale under the slogan "From the high quality of each person's work to the high labor efficiency of the collective!" An important part in implementing this slogan, in achieving high labor productivity and savings in raw and semi-finished materials is being played by the initiative of the engineers and technicians at the V. I. Lenin "Nevskiy Zavod" Association who launched the appeal "technologists to the forefront!" This movement makes possible the better utilization of reserves and a considerable reduction in the labor-intensiveness of the items manufactured. It is a very good thing that it was widely supported and disseminated among collectives not only in Nevskiy Rayon but in the whole of Leningrad.

I also have in mind the initiative of the Rabochiy factory spinners Rimma Alekseyevna Vershina and her friends who pledged to fulfill two 5-year targets by assimilating advanced labor methods and switching taking over responsibility for manning equipment over a larger area. [paragraph continues]

They are keeping their promise as workers and will fulfill nine annual plans by the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. This is indeed working in a shock manner and in a communist style! (applause)

Thousands of remarkable leading production workers and innovators, shock workers of communist labor and socialist competition victors are laboring selflessly at the rayon's enterprises.

They include heroes of socialist labor, Boris Vladimirovich Tugeyev and Yevgeniy Alexandrovich Artemyev who are in the charge of integral teams of machine operators; Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shchenikov and Vladimir Georgiyevich Konovalov, USSR State Prize winners, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Fedotov and Aleksandr Ustinovich Podvoyskiy, holders of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Labor Red Banner, and many others.

Though differing in terms of character, profession and experience of life, they are similar to each other as regards the main thing--a proprietary attitude to matters, a high sense of pride as workers, and skill. Honor and glory to the creative labor of Leningraders who are augmenting the material and spiritual wealth of our socialist homeland and who are doing everything for the sake of its might and prosperity! (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

The achievements of our economy are the basis on which the party persistently pursues a course toward further enhancing the people's living standard. A most important component of this course is to insure the further development of agriculture. Over past years much work has been done to strengthen its material and technical base. Despite the harsh winter and severe drought gross agricultural output in 1979 increased in comparison with the average annual level achieved in the last 5-year plan. The plan for procurements of raw cotton, vegetables, eggs and wool was fulfilled and the numbers of all types of livestock and poultry increased.

The party's efforts are aimed at meeting increasingly fully the Soviet people's material and spiritual needs.

Major social problems are being successfully resolved. We are building more housing than are in France, Italy, the FRG, Great Britain and the other Common Market countries put together. Every year approximately 11 million citizens of our country improve their housing conditions.

Apartment rentals in the USSR are the lowest in the world, and have not changed since 1928.

The population living in Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug is provided with children's preschool establishments, schools, health centers, trading and public catering enterprises, cultural establishments and sports installations in line with the existing norms. Our meeting is taking place in the remarkable Palace of Culture run by the workers of the V. I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod Association.

Per capita real incomes have increased during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The party is doing much work to increase consumer goods production and develop the services sphere.

A great deal has been done to protect working people's health and further develop education and culture, without which the full-blooded life of the society of developed socialism is inconceivable.

We are particularly aware of this here, in Leningrad, which has been and still is one of the country's most important cultural centers. The creative intelligentsia of Lenin's city is actively participating in the nationwide work of building communism. Leningrad's artistic figures are working fruitfully on the artistic embodiment of the great accomplishments of our contemporaries.

The party and government rate highly the creative labor of cultural and artistic workers. Many of Leningrad's exponents of the arts have received state awards and honorary titles.

Comrades, we wish scientific and artistic figures, physicians, teachers and all representatives of the people's intelligentsia new successes in their noble labor!

I would like to say a special word today about the Leningrad porcelain plant named for that great Russian scholar, Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov.

An acquaintance with the work of this enterprise's collective made an indelible impression on me. The talented artists, master craftsmen and workers at the plant have made a big contribution to the development of porcelain production and to the creation of highly artistic items which fill the museums of the country and the world and brighten Soviet people's life. The collective's fame has spread beyond the frontiers of our country. The plant has great opportunities for further increasing the production of highly artistic products.

During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan major measures were implemented in our country to improve Soviet people's living standard. They relate literally to all aspects of a Soviet person's life--labor, everyday existence, leisure, health, social security, culture and education.

A special place among these measures is occupied by the party's and government's concern for children and their health and education. Children in our country enjoy special love and privileges. This was strikingly demonstrated once again by the International Year of the Child. In our country it was held in the context of L. I. Brezhnev's kind words in launching it. "After all," Leonid Ilich said, "children are our future, they have to continue the cause of their fathers and mothers. I am sure they will make life on earth better and happier, and it is our duty to endeavor to insure that the children of all peoples will never know war and that they will have a tranquil and happy childhood." There can be no doubt that the party and people will do everything to achieve this!

Our successes in economic and cultural building and in the solution of social questions are all the result of the Soviet people's selfless labor and the consistent implementation of the Leninist party's policy. This policy enjoys the boundless support of all the Soviet people. The indissoluble unity of party and people is the guarantee of new victories in communist building! (applause)

Comrades!

The Soviet country has entered the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. A profound analysis of the state of affairs in the most important areas of the national economy and the next tasks and long-term problems was made in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. The plenum focused attention on key problems of the party's economic policy, on questions of the maximum utilization of reserves for increasing social production efficiency, improving labor productivity and work quality and accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The country's economic growth rates depend in many respects on how scientific achievements are utilized in the national economy. Leningrad is a very important scientific and technical center of the country. The activity of Leningrad's scientists is characterized by profound scientific questing, creative boldness in posing and solving fundamental scientific problems and by a close link with production.

Following the example of 28 Leningrad scientific collectives, enterprises and organizations which adopted joint pledges for the creation of the energy giant on the Yenisey River, more than 200 plants, associations and scientific, planning and design organizations in Leningrad are now participating in the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad, the creation of the Sayanskiy, Bratskiy and Ust-Ilimskiy territorial-production complexes, major power industry projects, including nuclear power projects, and in the solution of problems of boosting agricultural production in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

It is pleasing for me to be able to tell you today that when I was in Berezniki, Karaganda, Norilsk and Magnitogorsk I repeatedly heard what great respect and gratitude there is for the assistance given by Leningrad enterprises and scientific and planning organizations in the creation and development of these industrial centers.

VUZes are active participants in scientific and technical progress, and this not only helps production, but also has a fruitful influence on the quality of the training and education of national economic specialists, of people in charge of production, and young scientists.

The alliance between science and labor is a tremendous motive force for our society's comprehensive progress. May this wonderful creative collaboration continue to strengthen!

Complex and responsible tasks now face Leningrad's scientists. I would like to stress the special importance of active participation by them in elaborating problems of further developing the fuel and energy complex, raising the technical standards of machine building and metallurgy, developing the chemical and electronic industries more rapidly and comprehensively utilizing natural resources and in creating and introducing computer equipment, automation equipment, high-quality goods and materials and progressive techniques.

One vital national economic problem is improving output quality. High quality means reliable, highly productive and economical machines, machine tools and units and durable consumer goods that gladden the eye. It is precisely the improvement of quality that embodies great reserves for increasing labor productivity, saving physical resources and insuring a further improvement in the people's living standards.

Leningrad's party organizations and labor collectives, including the enterprises in Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug, have carried out appreciable work in this direction. This work is being implemented comprehensively, with an eye to the long term. A considerable amount has been done but we must approach the questions of quality not only from today's standpoint, but from tomorrow's, since the demands made of output quality are increasing constantly.

Our machine-building enterprises, including those in Leningrad must carry out a particularly large amount of work to improve a number of machines, the poor techniques in their production and the great metal-intensiveness of equipment. These shortcomings must be surmounted in the near future. In order to insure high quality in machines and equipment, it is necessary to expedite the introduction into production of efficient technological processes, powder metallurgy, welded, instead of cast, blanks, plasma treatment and drop-forging.

The struggle to raise output quality is a daily task of all party, soviet and economic organs in the city and oblast, of every labor collective and of each worker. We must, comrades, see to it that no instance of negligent, careless work, no deviation from standard requirements goes unnoticed and that there is in every enterprise an atmosphere that rules out such instances.

Everything made in Leningrad's enterprises must be of the highest quality. And you have every opportunity for this--a powerful, modern production base, experienced cadres of scientists, engineers and technicians and wonderful labor collectives. Leningraders will certainly set a worthy example in the struggle for output quality and work quality.

Our country possesses tremendous resources. We must make rational, truly proprietorial use of them for it is a question of our national property, the assets of the whole people, of natural wealth that has been accumulated over many centuries and is in practice not renewable. A solicitous attitude toward nature is not only a very important economic principle but also a moral principle of our society, which is concerned not only for the present generation but also for future generations.

Paramount importance attaches to the fulfillment by literally every enterprise of the set targets for reducing fuel expenditure norms, making efficient use of secondary energy resources and reducing heat and energy losses in housing and municipal services.

The party Central Committee and the government regard the elaboration of a long-term energy program as a matter of especial importance. It is a question of substantially improving the fuel and energy balance, reducing the proportion of oil used in power stations, increasing the pace at which the nuclear power industry is developing, accelerating the opening up of the Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinek and Kuznetsk fuel and energy complexes, replacing obsolete energy-intensive equipment, making wide use of energy-saving techniques and improving the thermal insulation of buildings. The construction of nuclear power stations and of enterprises producing equipment and materials for these is a component of this program.

Leningrad's enterprises and scientific organizations are to play a prominent role in elaborating and implementing this program. Its implementation will be a very important step in creating the material and technical base of communism. The party Central Committee and government are confident that Leningraders will cope successfully with this responsible task.

Improving production efficiency and work quality, making maximum use of all reserves, introducing scientific and technical achievements in to production, bringing lagging sectors up to scratch, intensifying the policy of thrift--all those are pivotal problems inseparable from the further improvement of leadership of the national economy and the mastery by all cadres of modern economic knowledge and a modern style of economic activity. Those are the terms in which the issue is raised in the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum.

The party Central Committee and government attach paramount importance to the resolute improvement of state plan discipline, the overcoming of departmentalism and localism, the strict observance of contractual commitments by every enterprise and association, the effective exercise by economic leaders of the rights granted to them, and the development of their initiative and heightening of their responsibility.

Leningrad's party organizations have trained wonderful cadres of economic leaders and talented organizers who have a good knowledge of economics and know how to work with people. Leaders of this kind in Nevskiy Rayon are Zoya Vabiliyevna Lebedeva, director of the Rabochiy factory, Gennadiy Fedorovich Velikanov, general director of the V. I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod Association, Zinaida Ignatyevna Metelitsa, director of the procelain plant, and others.

The party will continue to pay unremitting attention to selecting and training energetic personnel with a high sense of party responsibility who are capable of competently solving the tasks of scientific and technical progress and people's education.

Comrades!

The building of the new society is the living creative work of the people's masses. The Communist Party does everything necessary to further develop socialist democracy and insure that our humanist ideals become still more deeply rooted in the developed socialist society.

Socialism has really implemented one of the most important principles of social justice--the indissoluble unity of each citizen's rights and duties. Vladimir Ilich Lenin foresaw that "the communist organization of social labor, toward which socialism is the first step, is based on, and as time goes on will increasingly be based on, the free and conscious discipline of working people themselves...."

The constant consolidation of this discipline is the basis for augmenting society's material and spiritual wealth and accords with the interests of every Soviet person. This Leninist idea permeates the recent resolution on further strengthening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover in the national economy.

The questions of enhancing the masses' labor activeness, strengthening socialist labor discipline and public order and forming people of high moral fiber and of great enterprise occupy a most important place in all the party's ideological work.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers held in October 1979 orient us toward further developing the masses' socialist consciousness, toward an energetic, offensive struggle against hostile propaganda and toward inculcating high political vigilance. Ideological work is an active sector in communist building.

Comrades!

The foundation of the Communist Party's foreign policy activity is the struggle to strengthen socialism's positions, for lasting peace and to deepen detente and safeguard the peoples' security. It is precisely this course that was elaborated by our party at the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th congress.

The historic credit for the fact that our people have been working under peaceful skies for 35 years now belongs to our Communist Party and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally. (prolonged applause).

The party and the Soviet Government pay great attention to strengthening and comprehensively developing the fraternal friendship among the socialist states. CEMA's 30 years of activity are a vivid confirmation of the effectiveness of the strengthening cooperation among the CEMA countries and their socioeconomic and political development.

The strengthening of socialism's positions and the upsurge of the workers and liberation movement achieved under conditions of detente have infuriated reactionary imperialist forces, especially in the United States. [paragraph continues]

They greeted with particular animosity the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, the formation of the new Kampuchea, the revolutionary changes in Nicaragua and the April revolution in Afghanistan.

The end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties have been characterized by a substantial increase in the complexity of the international situation. The responsibility for this is borne by the U.S. ruling circles and the Carter administration. The U.S. President and his entourage are indulging in noisy saber rattling and want to secure for themselves the role of world policemen, hoping by these dubious means to pressure other countries and restore the United States' badly shaken prestige. All this is evidence that Washington has returned to the spirit of cold war, is showing irresponsibility regarding international accords and its own commitments, is unleashing anti-Soviet hysteria and is manifesting political imbalance in its approach to extremely complex world problems affecting the interests of all mankind. This is by no means an indicator of the strength of the present U.S. policy, no matter how much the champions of a "tough line" would like to assure the American people and world public opinion that that is the case, but a sure symptom of its internal weakness.

As for the Soviet Union's attitude toward these actions, there can be no two opinions on this score. Our people will not allow themselves to be intimidated, and this was stated perfectly clearly in L. I. Brezhnev's answers to the PRAVDA correspondent. And that is the viewpoint of the entire Soviet people!

If we are to speak of U.S. President Carter's measures aimed at curtailing trade and scientific and cultural ties with our country, these cause political and economic damage above all to the United States itself.

In the present complex, contradictory international situation our party firmly and consistently pursues the Leninist foreign policy course, soberly and comprehensively assesses the prevailing situation, does everything necessary to insure Soviet people's peaceful life and strengthen the motherland's defense might and displays profound dedication to the cause of detente and of consolidating peace! (applause).

The principled Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state enjoys the unanimous support of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia. It is backed by the tremendous creative labor of the 260-million strong Soviet people, a creative and heroic people!

Comrades!

As I come to the end of my speech I want to say once again with feeling that I value the honor and trust shown in me by Leningraders. I am also greatly moved by the kind words spoken about me by meeting participants. I attributed them above all to our beloved Communist Party, which wisely and in Leninist fashion directs all the Soviet people's creative activity.

Allow me to express cordial thanks for the warm words and wishes and profound gratitude to all the working people of enterprises and organizations on the territory of Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug who have nominated me candidate for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

I want to assure you, dear comrades, and all the okrug's voters that by my labor in the area the party has entrusted to me I will do everything possible to justify this trust and to fulfill the duty of the communist, who is called upon to be guided always and in everything by Lenin's demands and to serve the people's interests! (applause)

Our motherland has everything necessary for further successful headway on the whole front of communist building.

The Communist Party and all Soviet people are preparing to greet fittingly the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. At the same time work is developing to prepare for our party's 26th congress.

All this imposes great obligations. The concluding year of the 5-year plan is a year of shock labor. It is necessary to seek not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill the 1980 targets and the socialist pledges. This significant year must be a truly Leninist year in every collective!

Traveling the path of October under the leadership of Lenin's party, the Soviet people will attain new heights in economic and cultural building and in strengthening the Soviet Union's international positions. (applause)

Once again, many thanks for your trust and warm reception.

I want to wish the okrug's voters and all Leningraders glorious new achievements for our motherland's good. (prolonged applause)

Kirilenko Election Speech

LD061025 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 80 pp 1-2 LD

[LENTASS text of speech delivered 19 February to voters of Leningrad's Politekhnicheskiy Electoral Okrug by candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the okrug A.P. Krilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leningraders!

In these preelection days when we all are looking back over the path traveled by the country and determining the specific tasks for the future the monolithic unity of the party and the people, the indestructibility of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people are manifesting themselves particularly vividly. (applause)

True to its historic calling, the CPSU fulfills with honor the role of Soviet society's leading and guiding force. All our gains, our creative plans, our firm faith in the communist future are linked with the party. Working in Leninist fashion, our party checks its path according to Lenin and is building the new society according to Lenin! (prolonged applause)

It is absolutely natural that today, just as at other preelection meetings, people speak with such warmth and feeling, with feelings of pride and gratitude, of the multifaceted activities of the party, of the Central Committee of the CPSU, of its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (prolonged applause)

Soviet people have unanimously designated Leonid Ilich the first nationwide candidate deputy. The acknowledged, outstanding leader of party and state, he makes a tremendous contribution to the theory and practice of communist creation. A Leninist-communist, a tireless fighter for peace and social progress, for whom there is no greater happiness than the happiness of the people of labor, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gives generously of his talent, colossal political and organizational experience and rich creative forces to the great cause of communism and peace. (applause) And the Soviet people respond to Leonid Ilich with their enormous gratitude, great human love and selfless labor in behalf of the flourishing of the socialist motherland. (tumultuous applause)

Before I left for Leningrad Comrade L. I. Brezhnev asked me to convey to the working people of the legendary Vyborg District [Vyborgskaya Storona] and to all the glorious Leningraders his heartiest greeting and best wishes for success in your work and happiness in your personal life. It is with joy that I discharge this mission. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! Soviet people see their paramount duty in serving the high social ideals. This is particularly visible today, when the country has entered the crucial period of the conclusion of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the year of direct preparation for the 26th party congress, when that noteworthy date close to the heart of every Soviet person--the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth--is drawing near. (applause) The Muscovites' patriotic initiative--to stage a communist subbotnik 19 April dedicated to the Lenin jubilee--has been taken up throughout the country with great enthusiasm. One can sense well the high labor activity and the coordinated rhythm of the intensive workdays in the Hero-City of Leningrad also.

Leningrad--the city of the great revolution and of its great leader, where, as the poet said, "every stone knows Lenin"--is a city of enthusiastic organizers of patriotic initiatives, a soldier-city and worker-city, headed by their militant party organization the working people of Leningrad selflessly and steadfastly defended the gains of October during the Civil and Great Patriotic wars. They are always in the first ranks of the fighters for the new life. The glorious traditions laid by many generations of revolutionaries and builders of socialism live on and are augmented by the labor, intellect and heart of our contemporaries.

Your Vyborgskiy **Rayon** too is rich in revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. It sacredly preserves the radiant memory of Lenin. It was here that Vladimir Ilich joined the party register and here, following his return from exile in 1917, that he received his party card. It was from here, from his last secret address, that he went to the headquarters of the victorious uprising--the Smolnyy Institute.

Dear comrades! I am proud of the high trust which the working people of the Vyborn District are showing in me and I well realize that in this way you are above all voicing your full approval and support for the policy of Lenin's party and for its unremitting activity. To be chosen by the people in our socialist country is both a high honor and a great responsibility. Allow me to express my deep gratitude to the illustrious collectives of the Svetlana Association and the M. I. Kalinin Polytechnic Institute and to all the working people of the Politekhnicheskiy Electoral Okrug who have again nominated me candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. My cordial thanks to you for the warm words addressed to me. (applause)

I assure you, dear comrades, that I will do everything to represent worthily the working people of the Politekhnicheskiy Electoral Okrug in the Russian Federation's supreme organ of state power, and that I will continue to dedicate my efforts to the cause of the party, the cause of the people, and to work in behalf of our common goal--communism. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! The time separating us from the last elections has been filled with major and truly historic events. It has been marked by the inspired labor of Soviet people. These have been years of the consistent implementation of the domestic and foreign policies formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, years in which the country has moved substantially forward along all salients of communist building. These have been years of the further ideological and political rallying of our society. The alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia has become still closer, as has the fraternal international friendship of our country's peoples.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the manifesto of developed socialism--was an event of historic importance. The entire political system of Soviet society is being improved on the basis of the Constitution. In a short space of time the country has accomplished a great deal of work to bring legislation into line with the requirements of the basic law. New union and autonomous republic constitutions have also been adopted. The democratic principles of the Soviet electoral system have undergone further development. (applause)

"We understand the improvement of our socialist democracy," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized, "to be primarily the steadfast insuring of the working people's ever-broader participation in the management of all society's affairs, the further development of the democratic principles of our statehood and the creation of conditions for the comprehensive flourishing of the individual."

We can state with pride that the socialist state of the whole people bears aloft the banner of social justice. In fact it insures for each Soviet person their socioeconomic and political rights, protects their dignity and displays constant concern for the people's good. (applause)

The supreme goal of the party's economic strategy--the steady upswing in the people's material and cultural standard of living--has been consistently pursued since the last elections to the union republic supreme soviets. Major measures to boost wages have been implemented. Payments from social consumption funds have increased considerably. As a result, per capital real incomes have risen almost 14 percent over the last 4 years.

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As before, the party and the government have devoted unremitting attention to the construction of housing, health and cultural institutions and service enterprises and to the provision of amenities in cities and villages. The inhabitants of Leningrad have unquestionably experienced this for themselves. Over 600,000 of the city's working people have improved their housing conditions during the current 5-year plan. More than 2.5 million square meters of housing, 11 schools, 26 children's preschool institutions, 2 polyclinics and dozens of trade and public catering enterprises have been constructed in Vyborgskiy Rayon alone.

Of course, there is still much to be done to improve living conditions--particularly in the service sphere--in this city and in your rayon too. And it is good that party, soviet and economic organs constantly keep these issues in view, are eliminating shortcomings and are concerning themselves with the future.

It is pleasant to note that Leningrad--this architectural pearl--is acquiring a beautiful setting in the shape of well-planned districts of modern buildings.

It is impossible not to mention the enormous significance of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government decision on building the defensive installations to protect Leningrad from flooding. There have not been many years in the city's history when the elements have not menaced it. In the postwar years alone some 152 inundations have been recorded, and the material damage suffered is reckoned in billions of rubles. It is gratifying that the preparatory work to create the unique defensive complex has already started. In the years to come a solid barrier of stone, concrete and steel, cemented by the energy and enthusiasm of Soviet people, will reliably protect the city from the onslaught of the elements. Nature will submit to the will of man! (applause)

Comrades! It is well known that the party's social policy rests on the solid and reliable foundation of our economy, whose potential has grown considerably over the last few years.

National income has risen 16 percent in comparison with 1975. The manufacture of industrial output has increased 20 percent. And as you understand, from 5-year plan to 5-year plan ever-greater absolute indicators stand behind each percentage growth. Suffice it to say that a 1-percent growth in the volume of production today is approximately double what it represented 10 years ago.

Those sectors of industry which determine technical progress have developed most rapidly. A great deal has been done to open up the very rich natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. The fundamentally new factor in the economy's development represented by the creation of a number of major territorial-production complexes is also linked to this. The Zapadno-Sibirskiy, Bratskiy, Pavlodar-Ekibastuzskiy, Orenburgskiy and other complexes are already furnishing the entire growth in the output of oil and gas and a substantial proportion of the growth in the **extraction** of iron ore and coal, in the generation of electric power and in the manufacture of tractors and other products.

The party's agrarian policy has been implemented consistently; its fundamental provisions were formulated at the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and were developed and concretized at the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Substantial capital investments have been channeled into agriculture, and a large quantity of equipment and fertilizers has been forthcoming. This has permitted us to increase agricultural production and to overcome the whims of nature with the least outlay, and you know how difficult 3 of the last 5 days have turned out to be in terms of weather conditions.

The immediate nationwide task is to win the hard fight to maintain the livestock population and to prevent a decline in the production of meat, milk and other products. The growth of the population's requirements brings to the fore the need to accelerate the development of stockraising and to fully mobilize internal reserves and capabilities to this end.

It would be laudable if Leningrad industrial enterprises devoted still greater attention to satisfying the working people's requirements for livestock products by developing their own subsidiary lots, as the V. I. Lenin Optical Instrument Association is doing well.

I would particularly like to stress the outstanding contribution of Russia's working people to the creation of communism's material and technical base. The country's present and future depend to a decisive decree on the development of the Russian Federation, which extends from the shores of the Baltic to the Kurils, from the Arctic Ocean to the subtropics. Its economy is the foundation of the unified national economic complex.

Judge for yourself: The republic produces most of the industrial output and almost half the agricultural output, 90 percent of the petroleum and gas condensate, 62 percent of the electricity, 86 percent of the motor vehicles, over 70 percent of the textiles and so on. With the opening up of the vast expanses of Siberia, the Far East and the BAM Zone and with the transformation of the Non-Chernozem a major new step will have been taken in the development of the national economy of both the Russian Federation and the entire Soviet Union.

Leningrad occupies a prominent place in the life of the republic and the country. The city on the Neva has at its disposal a tested detachment of the working class capable of tackling any task set it and of realizing any technical idea. Leningrad is distinguished by its rich spiritual life and the vigorous activity of its scholars and masters of the arts.

Nuclear-powered icebreakers, unique turbines, ships and equipment, and thousands of types of high-quality articles bear the seal of Leningrad's enterprises. This is a proven, prestigious seal. We must continue to cherish it and keep it aloft! (applause)

Comrades! As you know, the profound and graphic speech delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee provided a comprehensive analysis of the economy's development following the 25th party congress. [paragraph continues]

After noting the successes achieved he devoted attention to the shortcomings and bottlenecks. The chief cause of these lies in the fact that we have not succeeded in achieving the progress outlined by the plan in the sphere of further boosting production efficiency and work quality.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Leonid Ilich formulated the key tasks whose solution will accelerate the progress of the entire national economy. Among these are the development of power engineering and transportation, metallurgy and machine building, and capital construction, and the supplying of the population with foodstuffs and industrial goods.

Our party is displaying more concern than ever before for power engineering, since the uninterrupted supply of energy to the national economy can be compared with the function of the human organism's circulatory system, on which its vital activity depends.

We possess a very large fuel and energy complex but the economy's requirements are increasing rapidly. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev indicated the need for the problem's comprehensive solution: The rational utilization of resources and the intensive buildup of the fuel and energy potential via the opening up of new deposits, promising avenues of power engineering and the search for fundamentally new sources of energy.

In this connection crucial tasks confront the sectors which insure the technical equipping of the fuel and energy complex. The output of these sectors must turn up promptly and in sufficient quantity at new energy projects and must fully reflect the achievements of world and native science and practice.

Much depends here on Leningraders, for you are creating the most advanced power equipment, including reactors for nuclear power stations, over half of the high-power steam and hydraulic turbines, generators and over 20 percent of the large-scale electric motors. There is no doubt the city's working people will continue steadily to expand the output and boost the technical standard of power equipment, as of other output too. Our confidence in this respect is inspired by the successful startup of the third power unit at Leningrad's V. I. Lenin nuclear power station, a startup accomplished in a very short space of time and with a high quality of work. It gives me great satisfaction to report that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent his greetings on this event to those who participated in its installation. (prolonged applause)

The development of transportation is also acquiring some considerable acuteness as a national economic problem. Its role has increased in the circumstances of the current gigantic scales of production and the deepening of specialization and coproduction. Of course, substantial sums of money are being allocated and will be allocated to this sector. But, comrades, a great deal also depends on bringing order and discipline to transport, improving the organization of transportation, preserving freight in transit and sharply increasing the responsibility of the enterprises of other sectors for the utilization of transportation facilities. In other words, we possess a major reserve which can be utilized immediately.

Great significance is attached to the introduction of advanced experience, an example of which is provided by the work of the Leningrad transport network.

Leningraders' experience, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is now being introduced in practically all major water transport networks and is having a big effect. What is required is to further improve what has been achieved, to support and give a start to each useful initiative. It would be a good thing if Leningraders extensively introduced containers on all forms of transport. Containerized and packaged freight shipment entails a great saving of money and time. (applause)

Comrades, you know what attention the party pays to capital construction. We are building a very great deal and are investing enormous sums. It is all the more important to spend each invested ruble carefully. The main directions of work here are clear: to speed up the commissioning of capacities; to concentrate efforts primarily on the prompt handover for operation of particularly important state projects; to reduce the number of newly started construction projects and uncompleted production. Just as everywhere else, it is essential to introduce extensively in this sector advanced forms of labor and production organization. In particular I have in mind team financial autonomy, the experience of Belorussian and Lithuanian construction workers whereby the collectives' labor is assessed according to the handover of projects for operation. In construction we should resolutely suppress both manifestations of parochialism and the departmental approach, which entail increasing the volume of construction work without consideration for material and technical capabilities.

Nor is it possible to accept the fact that new construction is frequently started before the capabilities of existing production have been exhausted and when equipment that has been commissioned is not fully loaded. As a result the state suffers losses running into billions of rubles and fails to receive an enormous quantity of output. Such a practice must be eliminated. We must make bolder use of the Rostovites' patriotic motto: "We will build Ahead of Schedule and Commission Ahead of Schedule," which received a high assessment in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greeting.

It is generally known that the successes in the economy and in boosting labor productivity are directly dependent on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. In solving this task we will naturally continue to exploit the advantages of comprehensive cooperation within the CEMA framework and of the international division of labor, with capitalist countries too. At the same time we cannot fail to take into consideration the fact that reactionary imperialist circles, and primarily the Carter administration, are curtailing the economic ties that have formed with the Soviet Union in an attempt thereby to exert political and economic pressure on us.

It goes without saying that such attempts are useless. Our country long ago demonstrated its ability to resolve independently and successfully the most complex economic, scientific and technical tasks, not infrequently outstripping world science and practice in the process. But in order to exploit our mighty economic and scientific potential more effectively we must levy high requirements literally on all sectors comprising the national economic complex, primarily such pivotal sectors as machine buildings.[paragraph continues]

The degree of the national economy's technical equipment both today and tomorrow depends on what sort of equipment and instruments we manufacture today.

Leningraders follow Muscovites in terms of the total volume of output of metal-cutting machine tools and instruments. The Ya. M. Sverdlov Association has mastered the production of very-high-precision automatic machine tools for small-scale instrument bearings, and this has enabled us to abandon completely the import of such equipment.

The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government express the confidence that the Leningrad machine builders will cope with the tasks they have been set. (applause)

The creation of equipment which permits a sharp reduction in manual and heavy physical labor is acquiring fundamental importance. This is one of the ways of surmounting the manpower shortage.

At the same time the creation of such equipment also represent a way of making labor more attractive, in line with the Soviet people's increased cultural and general educational standards--this applies to young people especially. A considerable impact can be produced here by expanding production of automatic manipulators or, as they are generally designated, robots.

It is now essential to concentrate attention on the development of still more sophisticated multioperation robots. This is a promising direction, along, say, with powder metallurgy, plasma technology for working metals, electrovibration equipment and other developments which from the scientific laboratories are going into mass production.

It is possible to expect even more from Leningraders in resolving the problems of scientific and technical progress: You possess a fine scientific base and major scientific forces. Suffice it to say that every ninth worker engaged in the sphere of science and the country's scientific services resides in your city. This fact levies great commitments on you. (applause)

Comrades! One of the main levers for boosting the efficiency of social production is that of improving the system of management. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery adopted in summer 1979 incorporated everything advanced that we had accumulated over a lengthy period, including Leningraders' rich experience. The association as a form of production management has been successfully tested by you. One can also cite the initiative of the Svetlana workers who were the first to formulate a comprehensive plan for the labor collective's economic and social development.

Much now depends on how consistently and persistently the system of measures formulated for the improvement of planning and management is introduced into all links of the national economy.

By opening up even broader scope for initiative from below, the new management methods presuppose precise organization and the strict observance of plan, production and labor discipline. [paragraph continues]

In modern conditions the loss of just 1 minute of work time on a countrywide scale is equivalent to losing the results of a day's labor by approximately 200,000 workers.

Insuring high discipline means arranging the organization and smoothness of production, creating good labor and day-to-day conditions and raising the standard of educational work in the collectives. This means seeking to insure that everyone in his workplace fulfills what he has been charged with doing.

The experience of the leading enterprises shows that this sort of comprehensive approach produces the greatest effect. Take, for example, the Leningrad associations. Over the last 5 years the total volume of production in the Svetlana Association has increased 120 percent and labor productivity has doubled. And this while maintaining the high quality of articles and their prompt delivery.

Comrades! A mighty lever of the development of the people's initiative and of economic and social progress is represented by socialist competition to improve end results and to fulfill counterplans and pledges. This is precisely the target of the patriotic movement born in Leningrad "From the High Quality of Everyone's Work to the High Efficiency of the Collective's Labor!" In its first ranks march the illustrious collectives of the Kirovskiy Zavod, Izhorskiy Zavod, V. I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod, Svetlana, Pozitron, Elektrosila and many other associations.

From year to year the competition aids Leningraders to fulfill output sale plans and to seek a saving of fuel and of thermal and electric energy. Taking this opportunity I would like to say how greatly satisfied I was to hear that the working people of Vyborgskiy Rayon fulfilling ahead of schedule the 1979 plan for the manufacture of industrial output, while in terms of production and labor productivity growth rates they attained the level set by the 5-year-plan targets. (applause)

Permit me wholeheartedly to congratulate the working people of city and oblast on their award of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners for victory in the all-union socialist competition on last year's results. (prolonged applause)

But I must put it to you frankly--and indeed you yourselves well know this--that you do have reserves of growth here--and not inconsiderable ones. Not all enterprises coped with their contractual commitments for the delivery of output, including particularly important types of output, and certain plants and factories did not fulfill the plan to boost labor productivity and tolerated increased losses of worktime. The efforts of those engaged in competition must primarily be channeled toward surmounting these and other shortcomings.

Comrades! The socialist competition recieved new impetus with the publication of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth." In response to the party's appeal the country's working people are striving to transform 1980 into a year of shock work, Lenin-style work.

In their competition with the Muscovites Leningraders have adopted stepped-up socialist pledges. It is gratifying to observe that even today about 2,750 shops, work sectors and teams and 42,000 workers have completed the 5-year-plan assignments. And as I was told, by the day of Lenin's birth the number of working people to have met the 5-year-plan targets will reach 150,000. I wish them success in attaining the goal! (applause)

Examples of highly productive labor are set by such Vyborgskiy Rayon working people as Hero of Socialist Labor Sergey Aleksandrovich Ivanov, a fitter at the Svetlana Association; Antonina Aleksandrovna Fomina, who works at the Krupskaya confectionery industry association; Aleksey Ivanovich Pekhtin, toolmaker-mechanic of the Pozitron Association, and many others. I would also like to mention Galina Yakovlevna Vinogradova and Klavdiya Vasilyevna Mayordva --remarkable spinners at the Krasnaya Nit combine--and many other stalwarts of the 5-year plan. (applause)

When speaking of those who march forward, who fulfill their civic duty with honor, one cannot fail to mention the glorious Soviet women. The significance of the exploit of motherhood is inestimable. Solicitous and loving mothers, our women teachers, the custodians of the family home--women participate actively in social life, in the creation of material and spiritual values. Honor and glory to the splendid Soviet women! (applause)

We must display paternal concern for those who today are embarking on their labor life and replacing the older generation at the machine tools, in the fields and on the farms. Our youth and its militant vanguard--the Komsomol--manage great and crucial affairs. They are always wherever things are more difficult, wherever young people's enthusiasm and energy are needed! (applause)

It is well known that the Leningrad Party Organization is engaged in training young worker cadres wisely and on a truly statewide scale. An extensive network of educational establishments--primarily vocational and technical colleges--enabling us to train skilled cadres of workers possessing a general secondary education has been established in Leningrad and oblast during the 9th and 10th 5-year plans. Each year some 55,000 such specialists enter plant shops and all spheres of the city and oblast economy. This, comrades, is an important business! (applause)

And it is very important that experienced mentors, those who for many decades have been dedicating their capabilities and efforts to the good of the socialist motherland and in behalf of its strengthening and flourishing, have been enlisted in youth education in Leningrad. The mentor movement was born in Leningrad. It's for you to strengthen and develop it. (applause)

A difficult but heroic destiny fell to the lot of the older generation of Soviet people. It was not from textbooks that it learned about industrialization and collectivization; mankind is obligated to its great exploit in routing fascism; with their own hands the people of that generation established the foundation of developed socialism. Many veterans are full of strength and energy. Our society has an interest in utilizing the older generation's experience, knowledge and magnanimity, and the influence it exerts on youth. [paragraph continues]

To rear our youth in the best revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and in the spirit of communist morality--this is what the CPSU Central Committee appeals for in its resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The strength of Soviet society and the inexhaustible source of its onward progression lie in the unity of interests of all generations, all strata and social groups, in their common aspiration toward the cherished goal! (applause)

Dear comrades! While implementing the plans for economic and social development our party is exerting enormous efforts in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

This principled Leninist course has been tested by time and proven in practice. It was proclaimed by the socialist revolution here, in Leningrad, in the Smolnyy Institute, in the first decree of the young Soviet state--the Decree on Peace. Under contemporary conditions it was embodied in the peace program put forward at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses by its creator, L. I. Brezhnev. (applause)

By pursuing this program energetically we have been able in close alliance with the fraternal countries of the socialist community and with all progressive and peace-loving forces, to--as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev graphically put it--"break the tragic cycle; world war--brief peaceful respite--world war again." Herein lies the most meaningful result of the past decades. One can be rightly proud of such a historic result. (applause)

However, the modern world is not free of dangers and of alarms for the fate of mankind. You well know, comrades, how international affairs stand today. A profound analysis and a principled, firm and substantiated evaluation of the current world situation was provided in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's replies to PRAVDA. The CPSU's position has also been comprehensively elucidated in the speeches by party and state leaders at the meetings with voters.

One can state boldly that today, despite the mountains of lies and the smokescreens of falsifications to which reaction resorts, the very broadest world public is realizing with increasing clarity: The blame for the deterioration in the international situation lies wholly with the imperialist forces, primarily the reactionary forces of the United States.

It is they who have set a course hostile to the cause of detente. They who are swelling the already bloated military budgets and expediting new arms programs, thereby inciting yet another spiral of an arms race which is intensifying the danger of war. The overtly militarist and hegemonist policy, the policy of force and diktat chosen by the U.S. administration is aimed at casting the world back to the times of the cold war. Its sources lie in the imperialist forces' dissatisfaction at the strengthening of the socialist community, at the growth of the revolutionary processes and at the upsurge of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The present militarist course of the United States of America can be explained to some considerable degree by its desire to seize by military force the sources of raw materials, primarily those in the Near and Middle East. President Carter is unilaterally declaring various regions of the globe thousands of kilometers distant from America to be the sphere of its "vital interests." He is arrogating to himself the right to determine what constitutes a violation of these interests and to undertake unilateral actions. The so-called "quick-reaction corps" with its purely gendarme functions of surpressing the rights and freedoms of independent peoples is being formed for this purpose. An example of this is furnished by the appearance in the Persian Gulf of an armada of U.S. warships with assault detachments and hundreds of aircraft intended to inflict military reprisals and coercion on the peoples of Iran and of other countries of the region.

The very course of world events is not to the liking of U.S. reactionary imperialist circles. The Soviet Union's firm, consistent course toward detente, and its peaceful initiatives create real barriers to militarist and aggressive designs. Right here is the answer to the question: Why has such resistance been shown in the United States to the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments--SALT II? Why has the ratification of a treaty so important for the cause of detente been indefinitely postponed? Right here also is the answer to the question: Why, under U.S. dictation, did the NATO session decide on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the number of West European countries? By this action the U.S. President intends to violate one of the fundamental principles of international relations: the principle of equality and identical security.

The U.S. claims to world domination, which are essentially what the U.S. administration has stated, have provoked the anger and indignation of the progressive public. In the United States there is no attempt to conceal the fact that one of the reasons for the fueling of tension in the world is the [presidential] election campaign. President Carter would like thus to divert attention from the difficulties which his administration has encountered on the domestic policy plane; economic decline, increasing unemployment, inflation, energy crisis, monetary crisis. In the interests of his own campaign he is resorting to such irresponsible actions as the repudiation of agreements and accords bearing his signature; the obstruction of Aeroflot flights to the United States; the unprecedented attempts to undermine the Olympic movement. Carter is endeavoring to dictate to independent Afghanistan what sort of government it should have, and is determining for it the date of the withdrawal of the Soviet troop subunits.

While interfering in the affairs of other peoples the U.S. Government is simultaneously spreading lies about the policy of the Soviet Union, particularly in relation to Iran and Afghanistan. Our country is accused of aggression; claims to other people's natural resources are attributed to us. This is being done by those who unleashed the shameful, sordid war in Vietnam and destroyed millions of people in Indochina, not sparing women, children or old men. This is being done by those who organized the slaughter in Chile, fired on Panamanians and aided the bloody Somoza regime to suppress the people of Nicaragua. We are accused of "aggressiveness" by those who kick up a clamor about "human rights" and at the same time supply weapons to the military dictatorship in Pakistan.

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It is indicative that the unbridled imperialist campaign has been joined by the Chinese hegemonists who only quite recently perpetrated aggression against Vietnam and indeed are today threatening "to teach a lesson" to that country's freedom-loving people. Recent events have confirmed that Washington and Beijing are not only participating jointly in the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria but are also broadening the scale of the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. The Beijing leadership thus demonstrates once again its antipopular, antisocialist essence.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, in response to a request from the legitimate leadership of a country with which we have long enjoyed good-neighborly relations, it is assisting the Afghan people to repulse aggression from across its border, to uphold freedom and national independence and, ultimately, to build a peaceful life.

Our party and government have a responsible approach to international affairs. Naturally, we are taking into consideration the damage being done by the actions of American imperialism and reaction to the cause of peace and to everything positive that has been achieved by the patient efforts of many years. But we also see something else clearly: The policy of detente is essential for the peoples. Its roots have gone deep. It has numerous friends. It is backed by sober politicians in the United States itself and especially in Europe, where by no means everyone is disposed to take the path of Washington imposed adventures.

On the European and other continents it is possible to do much that is constructive, and we are prepared to reinforce and augment everything positive that has been created over the years. "Soviet people and our friends abroad," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "can rest assured: The Leninist foreign policy course is inshakable. It has been defined by the decisions of CPSU congresses, and it is embodied in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines a consistent love of peace with the firm repulse of aggression. It has justified itself in past decades, and we will follow it in the future too. No one will dislodge us from this course." (prolonged applause)

These words met with an ardent response in the heart of every Soviet person. (applause) Infinitely devoted to communist ideals, our people wholly and fully approve the party's principled, internationalist line toward further strengthening the fraternal alliance of the states of the socialist community, toward supporting the peoples struggling for their national liberation and for social progress and peace throughout the world. This was manifested in all its fullness once again during the recently friendly visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of the free and renewed People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In a few months we all will be marking the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. Among the noteworthy dates of the 20th century, victory day can rightly be placed after Great October. (applause) If revolutionary October determined the aspect of the epoch, then the victory over fascist Germany averted the collapse of civilization. The peoples remember their liberators and pay due tribute to the heroism of Soviet people. (applause) This memory does not dim as the years and the decades pass, just as the pain does not recede from the war veterans' scarred wounds, just as the grief does not ebb from the seared hearts of the widows and mothers, of the children left without parents.

Leningraders, whose exploit has become the symbol of bravery and steadfastness, of inflexible will for victory, know this well. The fraternal graves at Piskarevskoye Cemetery are not merely graves of sorrow and grief. They are a reminder that it is necessary to fight tirelessly for peace.

The course of peace and creation is the one we are following and the one we will continue to follow, for we are firmly convinced: This is the only correct course, the only correct policy. At its basis lie the radical interests and the happiness of our people. But we are strengthening and will strengthen the defense capability of the socialist motherland, insuring a peaceful sky and peaceful labor for Soviet people. (applause)

Our valiant armed forces are standing reliably on guard of peace and socialism, Soviet servicemen are filled with the determination to uphold the gains of October and to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor, from whichever geographical point he risks raising his sword against us. (applause) Allow me to congratulate the servicemen of Leningrad Military District on the upcoming 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy and to wish them new successes in combat and political training! (applause)

Comrades! In conclusion permit me once again to express cordial gratitude for the high honor accorded me in being nominated candidate of the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet for the Politekhnicheskiy Electoral Okrug. (applause)

Soviet people are coming to the scheduled elections closely rallied around their dear Communist Party--their tested leader. Constituting the nucleus of the entire political system of the mature socialist society, our party--headed by the Leninist Central Committee and its general secretary, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--is leading the working masses toward new achievements. (prolonged applause) Faithful to the Marxist-Leninist teaching and to its unfading principles and creative spirit, the party is triumphantly blazing the trail through the virgin lands of history. (prolonged applause)

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm confidence that the elections to the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and the local soviets will furnish a new, vivid demonstration of the monolithic unity of party and people, of the unity of aims and actions in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

All hail the indestructible unity of party and people!

All hail the great Soviet people--the builder of communism!

All hail our Soviet socialist democracy!

All hail the Leninist Communist Party--the inspiration and the organizer of our victories! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Romanov Election Speech

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[Text of speech by Comrade G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, at 6 Feburary meeting with voters of Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The present election campaign is taking place in the final stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan, in conditions of nationwide struggle for the successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, in an atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm engendered by preparations for the 110th anniversary of the birth of great Lenin.

At our meeting, as indeed everywhere at election meetings, the Leninist course of the CPSU and the fruitful and practical activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo are unanimously approved and the tremendous personal contribution which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, makes to the development and implementation of Soviet domestic and foreign policy is highly appreciated. (prolonged applause)

Like all Soviet people, Leningrad city and oblast working people named Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as their first candidate deputy with great enthusiasm. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

It gives me special satisfaction to fulfill Leonid Ilich's instruction and transmit to the voters and to all Leningraders his most cordial gratitude and wishes for new successes for the working people of Lenin's city and good health and happiness for every family. (tumultuous, prolonged applause, all stand)

Today many good things expressed in heartfelt language have been said about Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with love and respect. This is a most convincing manifestation of the recognition of his exceptional services to the party and its people. Leningraders know Leonid Ilich very well as an outstanding political figure and statesman indissolubly linked with the masses and devoting all his forces, his colossal life experience and his wisdom and organizational talent to increasing the well-being of the working people, strengthening the economic and defense might of our state and insuring lasting peace on earth. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

At the election meetings which are taking place Soviet people, exercising their rights granted by the USSR Constitution, are conducting a broad and businesslike discussion of topical problems of economic and cultural building. The country is moving toward the forthcoming elections displaying close cohesion around the Leninist party, which by the whole of its activity proves its loyalty to the interests of the working people. (applause)

This monolithic unity is the guarantee of all our successes both today and in the future! (prolonged applause)

My nomination as a candidate of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people and the words of encouragement addressed to me here express trust in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the approval of its policy.

Allow me to warmly thank the labor collectives, you, dear comrades, and through you, all voters of the Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug, for my nomination as candidate deputy to the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet. I assure you that I will do all I can to be worthy of this lofty title and will devote my forces with even greater energy to implementing the Communist Party's Leninist course and to serving the Soviet people and our great motherland. (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

More than 4 years have passed since the previous elections to the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet. This has been a period studded with important political events. The main one was the 25th CPSU Congress, which outlined an impressive creative program and elaborated the key directions of the party's domestic and foreign policy at the present stage.

After nationwide discussion the new fundamental law of the Soviet state was ratified--the fruit of the political activity of millions and an expression of their loyalty to the cause of communism--and today it is dynamically alive, working and operating.

The 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution vividly demonstrated the all-conquering force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the inexhaustible, creative possibilities of our social system.

The Soviet Union has today achieved such economic might that, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, it is able at one and the same time to build such industrial giants as the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the KamAZ and the Atommash, to create and develop dozens of territorial-industrial complexes, to build the Baykal-Amur railroad, to carry out large-scale work in the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone and to modernize thousands of enterprises--and meanwhile to not only not curb but on the contrary expand programs for improving the people's life.

We have never had such possibilities or on such a scale before! (prolonged applause)

Together with the whole country, the Russian Federation is confidently traveling the path of economic and social progress in the fraternal family of soviet republics. You only have to glance at its industrial map to find convincing proof of the fruitfulness of the period since the last elections. During this time hundreds of enterprises and dozens of new towns have sprung up and the scientific and technical potential of the industrial centers, which have taken shape, has increased.

Russian industry is developing steadily. Fixed production capital in the republic's national economy has increased by one-third. Considerable work has been done to raise the technical level of production and introduce scientific and technical achievements, progressive technological processes, and means of automation and mechanization. In the past year alone 3,500 enterprises, shops and sections have been comprehensively mechanized and production of many new types of machinery and equipment has been set up and started.

The party's agrarian policy is being consistently implemented in the republic. In comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan the average annual total gross agricultural output in Russia has increased by 42.8 billion in the last 4 years. Some R26 billion has been invested in this important sector, which is one-fifth more than during the whole of the previous 5-year plan.

Take the social aspect of our life. In the RSFSR a large number of cultural, consumer and municipal service projects have been built. A total of 240 million square meters of housing has been commissioned and 24 million people have celebrated a move into new homes.

All this, like the further development of public education, public health, the consumer services sphere and the growth of people's real incomes, reaffirms with new force that progress in everything which makes up the people's living standard is being insured in the Soviet state and that our party has not only proclaimed but is consistently implementing in practice its program slogan: Everything on Behalf of Man, for the Good of Man! (prolonged applause)

The successes achieved by the country and the Russian Federation and by the union republics, krays and oblasts can be vividly seen in the example of Leningrad City and oblast. Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Leningrad Party Organization and local soviets are carrying out multifaceted political and organizational work to mobilize working people to successfully fulfill the tasks set them.

The party's Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally display constant interest in the life and work of Leningraders render us great assistance in solving all complex questions and entrust us with the resolution of many production, scientific and technical problems which are of important general state significance and influence the more effective utilization of materials and labor resources and the achievement of high national economic end results.

This concern and trust serve as a powerful stimulus in the struggle to fulfill plans, to speed up scientific and technical progress and to deepen socialist competition under the motto "From Efficiency High Work Quality on the Part of the Individual--to High Labor on the Part of the Collective!" (applause).

A recent plenum of the party oblast committee on the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, analysed results of this work. On the whole we can say that they are not bad. As outlined by the 5-year plan targets, the volume of industrial production increased by 20 percent, while the absolute increase in output totaled almost R3 million. Output sales were more than R760 million in excess of the annual targets.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee's instructions, party organizations persistently conduct a course toward the achievement of better quantitative and qualitative indicators with a smaller number of workers. Over 90 percent of the increase in the volume of industrial production is insured by labor productivity growth. Here the actual number of production personnel in comparison with that planned has been reduced by some tens of thousands.

High rates of development are being recorded by sectors which exert a direct influence on accelerating scientific and technical progress and increasing labor productivity. Thus, the volume of production in machine building and metal working will increase by at least 45 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. Production of many progressive types of equipment has increased considerably, and production of reactors for nuclear power stations has doubled.

It should be emphasized that, on the whole, enterprises producing power industry equipment are confidently emerging at a qualitatively new stage. Having started up the series production of 1 million-kilowatt nuclear reactors, the collective of the Izhorskiy Zavod Association has begun manufacturing the first power unit of 1.5 million kilowatts. Elektrosila workers are completing the creation of a 1 million-kilowatt quadrupole turbogenerator. The collective of the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Association is working on a high-speed turbine of the same capacity.

As is known, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted the achievements of our power machine builders in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. The people of Leningrad are responding by taking measures to further increase their contribution to developing and raising the efficiency of the country's fuel and energy complex. The obkom Economic and Social Development Council, the USSR Academy of Sciences interdepartmental scientific establishments coordinating council and the I. I. Polzunov Science-and-Production Association for power equipment research and planning, in conjunction with enterprises and organizations in the power sector, are completing the drafting of a multipurpose program aimed at accelerating fundamental research and developing new highly efficient units. The task is being set of creating combined capacities to increase the production of complete equipment--reactors, turbines and generators--for nuclear power generation.

Over the 5-year period the people of Leningrad will have created approximately 3,750 models of new products, and series production of more than 3,000 of them will have been started up. They have started production of new large-displacement ships, tractors with an increased engine life, precision machine tools with program control, modern diesel engines, excavators, phototypesetting printing equipment, unique optical apparatus and radio and television equipment.

Hundreds of obsolete types of industrial output have been taken out of production over the same period. The number of products awarded the state seal of quality has increased by more than 3,500.

As envisaged in the economic and social development plan, production is increasing in light industry. In addition to the modernization of many specialized enterprises, dozens of shops have been set up for the production of consumer goods at machine-building and instrument-making enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Last year, for example, 50 percent more color television sets and 25 percent more furniture was produced, compared with the first year of the 5-year plan, and hundreds of new high-quality products in mass demand were put into production.

The successful realization of the set tasks is being promoted to a considerable degree by the fundamental restructuring of Leningrad's industry on the basis of creating production and science-and-production associations, by the improvement of production, labor and management organization, by the broader introduction of progressive technological processes and by work on making better use of fixed production capital, saving labor and material resources and developing team forms of labor organization both in industry and in agriculture, construction and transport.

In accordance with the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, planning has been raised to a higher level and the impact of the new economic mechanism on raising production efficiency and work quality is being intensified.

Leningradskaya Oblast agricultural workers have taken an appreciable step forward. The average annual volume of gross output (compared with the analogous indicator for the last 5-year plan) has increased 30 percent, including 28 percent for milk, 32 percent for meat and 52 percent for eggs.

Realizing the counterplan approved by the party's Central Committee, the oblast's farms fulfilled ahead of schedule the 4-year targets for sales of agricultural and livestock products to the state. The specialized financially autonomous associations of sovkhozes are the main suppliers of agricultural produce today. Suffice it to say, for example, that the entire volume of vegetables--360,000 tons--is grown by just five associations, and the largest of them--the Detskoselskoye--provides 160,000 tons of vegetable produce for Leningraders' tables.

The increased material and technical base and the bringing of the management structure more fully into line with the scale of the tasks being resolved are making it possible to bring the sector up to higher targets. Precisely this is the aim of the recently adopted party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further comprehensive development of agriculture in Leningradskaya Oblast in the next, 11th 5-Year Plan.

By the last year of that plan we are faced with increasing gross agricultural and livestock production by R340 million and increasing production of milk to 1.05 million tons, meat to 260,000 tons, eggs to 2 billion, potatoes to 740,000 tons and vegetables to 460,000 tons.

We are sure that, fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and of CPSU Central Committee plenums and making more efficient use of the increased material and technical base, agricultural workers will cope with this task. (applause)

Much has been done to further improve the use of capital investments allocated by the state. The number of projects simultaneously under construction in the city and oblast has fallen by one-third compared with 1975, and the number of projects being newly started has almost halved. The policy of modernizing and technically reequipping existing enterprises--a policy stemming from the CPSU Central Committee's demands and from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions--is being firmly pursued.

In the course of this work fixed production capital worth almost R11 billion has been commissioned since the start of the 5-year plan. More than 15,000 units of equipment have been modernized, and more than 1,300 sections, shops and production facilities have been fully mechanized.

Modern production facilities have been modernized, constructed and commissioned at machine-building and instrument-making enterprises and shipbuilding plants, as have capacities for the production of electricity, sulfuric acid and mineral fertilizers, pulp, paper and cardboard, construction materials, footwear, perfumery products and synthetic detergents. New livestock-raising complexes, poultry farms, mixed feed enterprises, hothouse combines and additional vegetable and potato storage capacities have been commissioned.

Party and soviet organs display constant concern for resolving social questions and, above all, for improving housing conditions. A total of more than 12 million square meters of housing space has already been constructed in this period in Leningrad city and oblast, and approximately 3 million square meters more will be commissioned by the end of the 5-year plan.

In Leningrad alone more than 200,000 apartments will have been commissioned during the 5-year period. Housing construction has been carried on most intensively over these years in Vyborgskiy Rayon, where more than 2.2 million square meters of housing have been commissioned, in Frunzenskiy Rayon with more than 1 million square meters, and in Zhdanovskiy, Kalininskiy, Krasnoselskiy and Nevskiy rayons with 500,000-650,000 square meters.

The state allocates considerable funds for the upkeep and repair of housing and for the provision of public services and amenities (on average for the year they total approximately R200 million in Leningrad). More than 5,000 well-appointed apartments are commissioned in the city every year after capital repairs. Also important in the social respect is the fact that approximately 90 percent of people being rehoused move not simply into new apartment blocs but into self-contained apartments. Special attention is paid to improving housing conditions for Great Patriotic War invalids, families of dead soldiers, frontline women soldiers, mothers of large families and labor veterans.

We are building a vast amount of housing. Nevertheless, unfortunately, it is still not enough. It would be premature to promise to satisfy all needs and requirements at once. But the obkom and soviet organs will continue doing everything necessary to satisfy them as quickly as possible.

The number of children's preschool establishments has increased appreciably. Whereas 230 of them with 51,000 places were built in the whole of the last 5-year plan, in the current plan period more than 400 kindergartens and creches with almost 100,000 places will be commissioned in the city and oblast. [paragraph continues]

The first 4 years saw the construction of 84 general educational schools, 31 complexes of vocational and technical schools with 21,000 places, 38 polyclinics and hospitals, more than 1,000 stores and public catering enterprises, and new libraries and movie theaters.

Measures have been taken to improve the city's road and civil engineering facilities. New bridges, overpasses and tunnels have been commissioned. Comprehensive modernization has been carried out on Suvorovskiy, Kirovskiy and Engels avenues, new sections of the Neva embankments, Dvortsovaya Square and Kirovskiy and Dvortsovyy bridges.

The capacities of the north and south waterworks have been increased. The first stage of the unique purification installations on Belyy Island has been commissioned, and the construction of purification installations has begun in the Lakhta region. Other work has also been done to protect the environment.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Construction of Installations To Protect Leningrad City from Flooding" is a new manifestation of the tremendous concern for Leningraders. For the first time since our city's foundation active steps are being taken to reliably protect it against flooding. While last year preparatory work began on the creation of a complex of protective installations, this year it is essential to expand the front of work considerably, to steer a course toward reducing the overall construction deadline.

As we can see, comrades, we have every reason for saying that in the period between the elections further progress has been insured in all areas of the implementation of the comprehensive program of economic and social development. A good amount of preparatory work for the solution of new tasks in the future has been done.

This is the main result of the selfless labor of the workers, engineering and technical workers, scientists and all Leningraders, the result of the persistent organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs. (applause)

It is pleasant to note today that a fitting contribution to our common successes is being made by the working people of Smolninskiy Rayon, where the headquarters of Great October were located in 1917 and with which the life and activity of Vladimir Ilich Lenin were closely linked, where the glorious revolutionary combat and labor traditions of the Petersburg proletariat are sacredly honored and augmented. (prolonged applause)

Today Smolninskiy Rayon comprises dozens of large-scale industrial enterprises, scientific research and planning institutes, design bureaus and construction, transport and communications organizations. Building all their work on the basis of the plans for the economic and social development of labor collectives and the rayon's comprehensive plan, the inhabitants of Smolninskiy Rayon have successfully fulfilled the targets of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. For its results in the all-Russia socialist competition your rayon has twice--in 1977 and 1978--won the Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU. (applause)

It should be said that the entire increase in industrial output in the rayon is being insured by raising labor productivity. In primary production the machine shift coefficient has reached almost 1.5 while the proportion of output in the top quality category is one-fourth of the total volume of articles subject to certification.

All this attests that the rayon is paying increasingly great attention to bringing intensive factors of economic growth into play. This is precisely what the party regards as the determining line. (applause)

Mention must also be made of something else. Every 10th scientific development project carried out in Leningrad is done in Smolninskiy Rayon. Scientists, designers, and planning organization workers have taken an active part in creating the Kirovets tractor, the Arktika and Sibir nuclear-powered icebreakers, and the unique 1.2 million-kilowatt power unit for the Kostroma GRES. Today the rayon's scientific collectives are taking part in the solution of many immediate major tasks in power and chemical machine building, ship building, instrument building and radio engineering.

Since the start of the 5-year plan the saving confirmed by national economic practice from introducing scientific design developments has been about R1 billion. The architects of this success, comrades, merit the warmest words of thanks. (applause)

And how can we fail to mention the people whose personal working calendars are already marking off the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Over 900 socialist competition leaders in your rayon have already completed the fulfillment of the 5-year targets. (applause)

Having fulfilled their 8-year targets in 4 years, Lidiya Mikhaylovna Pimenova, a spinner at the S. M. Kirov combine, holder of the Order of the Labor Red Banner and Order of Labor Glory third class, and Nina Vasilyevna Mukhina, a sewing machine operator at the Rassvet Association, who has been awarded the "Insignia of Honor," have pledged to complete their 10-year plans this year. To fulfill the targets of two 5-year plans in one 5-year plan is a remarkable achievement! (prolonged applause)

Mariya Yakovlevna Morozova, a cutter at the A. Bebel Association, holder of the orders in Lenin and the Labor Red Banner and an experienced mentor of the young, completed her 5-year plan back last June. In 1980 the following made similar reports: The teams of installation workers from the Spetsstalkon struktsiya Trust headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Matveyevich Lebedev and the Sevzapenergomontazh Trust headed by USSR State Prize winner Vladimir Ilich Smolyakov, the teams of electricians from the Spetselektromontazh Trust headed by Viktor Dimitriyevich Potapenkov and Anatoliy Nikolayevich Volnov and many, many others. (applause)

Allow me on behalf of the Leningrad Party Organization to wholeheartedly thank the leading collectives and all shock workers of competition for their conscientious, selfless labor and wish them new successes! (prolonged applause)

Of course, when we speak of what has been done we would all like the successes achieved to have been more considerable. But, on the one hand, we must not forget the objectively prevailing situation. You know, for instance, that last year, because of the very severe drought, the country had a grain and fodder shortfall. The harshness of the climate, the complexity of the geographical conditions in a number of regions, the tight manpower balance and the need to divert considerable funds to defense needs leave their mark on the state of affairs.

On the other hand, it is clear that the potential and advantages of socialism are not realized automatically. The party takes into account these elements and at the same time stresses tirelessly that a tremendous role in the fuller and more effective use of our system's potential belongs to raising the masses' labor and sociopolitical activeness and their awareness and degree of organization. At the same time demands on the level of planning and management of economic and social processes are increasing.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech again stressed that improving the economic mechanism must be combined with raising of the scientific soundness of decisions taken and increasing every worker's responsibility for the state of affairs in the sector entrusted to him.

And if we approach from these positions the assessment of what has been done in Leningrad's industry and in our agriculture, construction and transportation--and it is in precisely this way and only this way that we must act--then we can see that there is food for thought, as they say, that there is something to work on.

We have enterprises which fail to fulfill plan targets for the production of certain important types of output or to meet cooperative deliveries and contract commitments. The requisite steps are not being taken everywhere to increase labor productivity, improve quality and save materials.

Serious shortcomings exist in construction--both industrial and civilian--as is borne out by recent items on the subject in PRAVDA. Construction workers must make more extensive use of the team contract method enabling the smallest number of workers to reduce construction deadlines and improve the quality of commissioned projects.

The smooth running nature of production must be substantially improved--and in all components of our economy. Progressive manufacturing processes are being introduced on a far from adequate scale in our country. As a whole it is essential to step up work on further improving the quality and technical characteristics of many types of machinery and mechanisms produced and also--and this must be particularly highlighted--on considerably improving the quality of consumer goods and expanding their range.

Incidentally, it is in precisely this field--production of cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances--that Smolninskiy Rayon is lagging behind the 5-year plan targets. At a number of the rayon's enterprises the labor-intensiveness of operations is being reduced only slowly. [paragraph continues]

Not all organizations are coping with the plan to make use of capital investments and in rail transport stoppages are still greatly in excess of permissible norms.

Despite the obvious successes of scientific research and planning and design organizations, there are also unresolved questions in their activity. In particular insufficiently full use is made of fixed production capital. There is no sense of persistance in raising the efficiency of the labor of engineering and technical workers. Frequently the certification of employees is carried out in only a proforma manner. The inhabitants of Smolninskiy Rayon could use computer technology and automated control systems on a far larger scale.

As has already been noted, the collective of the science-and-production association for power equipment research and planning--the I. I. Polzunov Central Institute of Boiler Turbines--enjoys a fine and well-deserved reputation. Its order book now includes even larger and more crucial tasks.

This year the development of equipment designed for operation at the Kansk-Achinsk deposit in Siberia must be insured. Here there is an opportunity to reduce the metal-intensiveness of the new units by approximately one-third and to save thousands of tons of metal. I think the collective of the Central Institute of Boiler Turbines can also cope with another important task: achieving the point where all equipment developed not only accords with the most modern requirements but in many respects also exceeds the best achievements of world technology. (applause)

Finally, it is precisely this scientific collective which is called on to become a sort of coordinator of the work which Leningrad enterprises are carrying out within the framework of the program to increase the efficiency of the country's fuel and energy complex. It is a matter of the Central Institute of Boiler Turbines being able and obliged to assume the functions performed by the Leningrad Branch of the S. Ya. Zhuk All-Union Institute of Planning and Hydroprojects with respect to those involved in the creation of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES.

Obviously it cannot be deemed normal that the proportion of goods becoming the state seal of quality remains low in the rayon. This applies also to your biggest enterprise--the S. M. Kirov yarn spinning combine, where the quality and range of yarns still do not satisfy the population's demand.

When we speak of these problems we should consider that as the nature of production becomes more complex and its magnitude expands the demands made not only of vocational training but also of the awareness, labor and manufacturing discipline, precision, and organization of every worker increase sharply. The party Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" draws attention again to precisely this aspect of the matter.

Indeed, today many engineers, technicians and workers have been entrusted with capacities and units formerly entrusted to entire collectives. [paragraph continues]

You will agree that negligence on the part of a person provided with primitive means of production is one thing, while negligence on the part of a power station dispatcher, tractor driver working on a K-701 300-horsepower tractor, a lathe operator operating a "processing center" and so forth is another.

Any manifestation of lack of discipline does not simply cost us dear but also holds up work in subsequent production cycles and reduces efficiency. For instance, at your rayon's industrial enterprises losses of work time because of various violations of discipline average about 40,000 man-days a year, which is equivalent to losing output worth approximately R3 million. That is the price paid by collectives because of negligent workers in your rayon alone, while for the city as a whole this price is far higher.

We also sustain considerable losses because various meetings and conferences involving a large number of workers and specialists (including, for instance, trade union and Komsomol meetings) are held when the working day is in full swing. During worktime people are attracted away from work to attend amateur artistic activities and sports contests. Probably nobody objects to outings and tourist trains, but again, they should not be detrimental to the main thing --work. Sometimes the necessary order and accuracy is lacking in the sending of workers on assignments.

Today certain elements of production relations run through every work place. Any working person's personal influence on the results of collective efforts is increasing steadily. To take part in production management today means above all managing your own behavior at work and your own actions in such a way as to insure that society receives the maximum benefit from any work. (applause)

Everyone must realize that the struggle for high discipline, as well as the eradication of such ugly phenomena as bureaucracy, bribery, drunkenness and hooliganism and violations of public order, is the civic duty of all honest Soviet people. The influence of collectives, criticism and self-criticism and the force of our Soviet laws must be more actively and persistently directed against these phenomena.

The need to further strengthen labor discipline and reduce cadre turnover in the national economy is stressed insistently in the corresponding resolution adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU. The party obkom has elaborated practical measures for the implementation of this resolution. But of course they must be backed up by concrete and effective local activity. It is the direct duty of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviets to head this activity and insure the strict fulfillment of the prescribed demands.

In doing everything possible to improve the Soviet people's living standard, the party and state take into account that the population's demand for a number of consumer goods is not yet being fully satisfied. Product quality needs to be improved. There are serious omissions in consumer services. [paragraph continues]

Flaws in production, organizational and educational work sometimes mean that the expected end result is not achieved. "Hence," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, "the disproportions, shortages and inadequate reserves."

There is no doubt that we will deal with existing difficulties and shortcomings. But the better work is organized in every sector of our national economy and at every work place, the sooner we will achieve this. In a word, comrades, if we want to live better, we must work better still and bring those components which lag behind up to standard. (applause)

This also applies fully to questions of construction. In Smolninskiy Rayon, on whose territory construction density is high, the construction of new projects has always been a difficult problem. Nonetheless in terms of the quantity of newly erected buildings your rayon holds one of the leading places among the city's central rayons.

First of all I will note that since the last elections considerable resources have been directed toward the development of the material and technical base of schools, hospitals, children's institutions and trade and consumer enterprises. The waiting line for kindergartens has been reduced. The number of seats in canteens has increased by more than 1,500. A new department store, six food stores, a children's sanatorium, a music school and a number of other projects have been commissioned.

Production and administrative blocks at a number of associations and enterprices, the Moskova Hotel and the main Leningrad intercity telephone exchange have been constructed. The Leningradskiy Oblispolkom's new building completes the formation of the architectural ensemble in the region of the Smolnyy itself. Voinov Street is taking on a modern appearance. Work is underway on the design and construction of new projects for both industrial and cultural and consumer service purposes.

At the same time it should be noted that the party raykom and the rayispolkom do not always exert a sufficiently active influence on the resolution of certain important questions directly associated with the provision of public services and amenities in the rayon. The modernization of the Sinopskaya embankment, where the construction of engineering laboratory buildings is planned, is taking place only slowly. In the next 5-year plan we must complete the construction of apartment blocks on the Robespierre embankment, which will make it possible for hundreds of working people in your rayon and Dzezhinskiy Rayon to live closer to their place of work.

Work is behind schedule on the modernization of the TETS-2 and its transfer to gas, the removal from the rayon of the Khalturin timber processing plant and the modernization of the No 3 furniture combine, which forms part of the Neva Association. Yet it is well known that all this will make it possible to substantially clean up the atmosphere.

Work on the restoration of the Aleksandr Nevskiy Monastery is still not in full swing and organizations subordinate to the Leningrad Gorispolkom are playing little part in its acceleration and organization, although the party organs adopted a special resolution on this question.

I would like to make particular mention of a problem which has come up today--the capital repair of apartment blocks. The rate of renewal of the old housing stock in the rayon is not meeting 5-year plan targets. This is chiefly due to the inadequate capacity of repair and construction organizations and the lack of a unified plan for the rayon's modernization and urban development.

Obviously the time has come to restructure established ideas on the practice of modernizing old housing stock. Taking into account the fact that most of the rayon's population (by virtue of conditions which have grown up over many years) live in communal apartments, it is necessary to think out a way of organizing capital and current repairs so as not to violate the architectural aspect of apartment blocks and to make it possible in the next 5-year plan to reduce the number of communal apartments and insure an increase in family occupation of apartments.

Experienced planners, architects and construction workers must be involved in resolving this task. I can say quite definitely that I will take this range of questions as being your instructions and will take part in resolving them. (applause)

In the implementation of economic and cultural building tasks the party attaches special significance to improving the activity of party and soviet organs and makes high demands on working people in the management apparatus. And not only when we are talking about problems relating to scientific and technical progress, saving raw material and materials and developing the national economy--in the broadest sense of the word.

These demands are also applicable to the solution of questions raised at working people's meetings and in their letters and appeals to party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs and mass information and propaganda media. It is the duty of all party, soviet, trade union and economic leaders and all people working in the managerial apparatus, public education and public health organs and cultural institutions to live up to these demands.

Comrades!

May will see the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. For 35 years our country has lived in conditions of peace for which we paid dearly. New generations have appeared who have never heard the thunder of bombs and the scream of shells, who have never seen the conflagration of war.

The years that have elapsed since the last elections to union and autonomous supreme soviets and local soviets have been marked by many important events in international life. But, however complex and, at times, contradictory they may have been, the Communist Party and Soviet state, consistently implementing the Leninist foreign policy course, have done and are doing all they can to strengthen the positions of socialism and consolidate the relaxation of tension. (applause)

Interaction between parties and states in the socialist community has become even closer on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism. Following the adoption of long-term targeted programs the CEMA countries' economic ties have been raised to a new level. By paralyzing imperialism's aggressiveness and frustrating its adventurist designs, the community's states are giving all-round assistance to the revolution and national liberation movement.

The Soviet people cannot fail to rejoice at the revolutionary changes that have taken place in recent years in a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries. But all that delights us arouses the hatred and malice of the imperialist and reactionary circles. Our class enemy is keeping up his attempts to halt the peoples' onward march on the path of social progress and to change the established correlation of forces in the world in his favor.

This is precisely what dictated NATO's decision to deploy new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The current tension being fueled by the U.S. administration over events in Afghanistan can only be described as hostile to the cause of peace.

From the viewpoint of the imperialist circles and following their logic, the Soviet Union should simply have accepted the bloody reprisals against the Afghan revolution and the transformation of Afghanistan into a bridgehead directed against our state. But when, at a difficult time for the young republic, the Soviet Union, in response to a request from its government, and in full accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter, extended a hand of fraternal assistance to Afghanistan, a vociferous and malicious slander campaign was launched in the West aimed at undermining detente.

The successive actions of the American administration, such as the freezing of the ratification of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II), the curtailment of trade with the USSR, the abandonment of supplies of a whole series of goods, including grain, the threat of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, readiness to cooperate broadly on an anti-Soviet basis with China, which has ceased to be an imperialist reserve and has become imperialism's direct ally, and other bellicose actions by the bosses of the White House--all these are nothing but an attempt to talk with us from a position of strength, in the language of cold war. Moreover, Washington figures are linking to economic blackmail their age-old dream of "punishing" as they loudly proclaim, the Soviet people.

These are absolutely futile, vain hopes. It is not the first time the United States has wanted to make the development of ties with the Soviet Union conditional on a revision of our principled, class policy. But it has not managed it in the past. And it will not manage it now! (prolonged applause)

In his answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated precisely and absolutely clearly: "Soviet people and our friends abroad can be confident that the Leninist foreign policy course is unshakable. It is determined by CPSU Congress decisions and it embodied in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines a consistent love of peace with the firm rebuff of aggression. It has proved its worth in the past decades and we will continue to follow it. No one will deflect us from this course." (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Wholeheartedly approving the CPSU's foreign policy, Leningraders, like all Soviet people, will continue to display high vigilance regarding any actions by anyone--the American "hawks" or the Chinese militarists--and to augment their contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of the land of the soviets: the reliable guarantee of an improvement in the international climate and the proven and loyal guardian of peace on earth. (prolonged applause)

All our thoughts and aspirations are now subordinated to one thing: implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, to greet the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth with new achievements in labor and in resolving economic and social tasks. (applause)

Having been, with Muscovites, the initiators of the all-union socialist competition, Leningraders have adopted responsible pledges for the concluding year of the 5-year plan. Their fulfillment rests on a further rise in production efficiency and work quality, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and leading experience and the improvement of production, labor and management organization and is based on intensive counterplans.

By making wide use of experience of comprehensively resolving major national economic problems, by creating and introducing new equipment and by raising output quality, fuel, energy, material and manpower resources will be saved, which will make it possible to obtain a saving of at least R3 billion in the national economy.

Our construction workers have pledged to reduce the volume of uncompleted construction and to carry out half of all construction and installation work using the team contract method. Capacities at the Fosforit Association to produce 860,000 tons of ammophos and 140,000 tons of phosphoric acid will be commissioned considerably ahead of the normative deadline. More than 30 important projects, including new capacities at the Elektrosila, Zvezda and Svetlana associations, at the Oktyabrskaya factory and in agriculture, will be handed over ahead of schedule and with high ratings. Particular attention is being paid to the irreproachable preparation of Olympics-80 projects, above all the unique 25,000-seat sports complex in Moskovskiy Rayon.

Agricultural workers are faced with exceptionally responsible tasks. The main immediate task is to insure well-organized livestock wintering and prevent a decrease in productivity. Our industrial rayons, including Smolninskiy, have given and are giving the countryside great assistance in constructing production facilities and mechanizing labor-intensive processes. The participants in patronage ties have been determined for all rayons. These ties must not weaken even now, during the winter period.

At the same time, in accordance with CPSU Central Committee instructions and party obkom Bureau decisions, the creation of subsidiary farms belonging to big enterprises and associations must be accelerated. This work should be stepped up at the associations under the I. I. Polzunov Central Boiler and Turbine Research, Planning and Design Institute, the Bummash Association, the S. M. Kirov combine and other enterprises and creative use should be made of the experience of the V. I. Lenin Optical Instruments Association.

Much work lies ahead, comrades. And the first crucial landmark in resolving the tasks facing us will be the Lenin jubilee. By that date at least 150,000 workers will have finished fulfilling their personal 5-year targets, the Pioneer Uzbekistana and a Baltika-class ore carrier will have been launched, a 1 million-kilowatt turbine generator for the south Ukraine nuclear power station and new power units for the Sayano-Shushenskaye GES will be delivered and the design capacity of the third power unit at Leningrad's V. I. Lenin nuclear power station will have been achieved.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" institutes an honorary Lenin certificate that will be awarded to labor collectives and leading production workers who fulfill their 5-year targets before the jubilee. We are confident that the working people of the city and oblast will develop in shock fashion competition for the right to receive this high award, a symbol of labor valor. (applause)

Leningraders have widely supported the call from the working people of our motherland's capital--Moscow--to hold on 19 April a communist subbotnik devoted to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. On that day hundreds of thousands of production personnel will work for free, using saved electricity, fuel and materials, and the funds earned will be counted toward the 5-year plan.

There can be no doubt that the communist subbotnik will be a review of the efficiency with which production reserves are exploited, of excellent work quality and of the highest labor productivity! (prolonged applause)

The Soviet man is the master of his country. His daily labor and concern for saving each kilogram of grain, metal and fuel are all a practical contribution to insuring the further blossoming of the Soviet power's economy and culture! (applause)

All the achievements in communist building are inextricably connected with the Communist Party's titanic organizational and ideological and political work. By all its deeds the party--our era's intellect, honor and conscience --has won the highest prestige and the Soviet people's boundless trust. (prolonged applause)

By their active participation in the upcoming elections Leningraders, like all Soviet people, will demonstrate their readiness and determination under the proven leadership of the CPSU to make a new contribution to fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and preparing a fitting welcome for our Leninist party's next congress, the 26th. (tumultous, prolonged applause)

Allow me, dear comrades, once again to thank you wholeheartedly for the high trust shown in me. (applause)

For my part I wish the participants in our meeting and all residents in Smolninskiy Rayon good health, happiness and prosperity, and new labor successes for the good of the great Soviet power! (prolonged applause)